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Addendum

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1. CANADIAN HIV/AIDS LEGAL NETWORK
(Special consultative status granted in 2002)

PART I: Introduction

1. The Canadian HIV/AIDS Legal Network promotes the human rights of people living with and vulnerable to HIV/AIDS, in Canada and internationally. We accomplish this through research, legal and policy analysis, education, advocacy, and community mobilization.
2. During the period 2002-2005, the Canadian HIV/AIDS Legal Network has continued to expand its international work in advancing human rights-based responses to HIV/AIDS, through collaboration with both other NGOs (e.g., supporting research and advocacy for human rights), with academic institutions (e.g., training on HIV/AIDS-related legal and human rights issues) and with other kinds of networks (e.g., technical assistance to support the human rights-related work of the Pan-Caribbean Partnership Against HIV/AIDS). Two seats on the Legal Network's 12-member board are now reserved for the election of "international" Board members from the Network's membership outside Canada.

PART II: Contribution to the work of the United Nations

Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies, major conferences and United Nations meetings

1. The United Nations Commission on Human Rights,(UNCHR), Geneva, Switzerland

   i) 58th session, 18 March-21 April, 2002: The director of research and policy delivered a speech to States and others on "Realising the Right to Health: Access to HIV/AIDS-Medication", as part of a parallel panel session at the Commission.

   ii) 60th session, 15 March-23 April 2004 and 61st session 14 March-22 April, 2005: The Legal Network had two accredited representatives at these sessions, to support work on resolutions related to access to medication, the right to health, and human rights related to sexual orientation and gender identity. As of 2005, it has an accredited representative on-site in Geneva on an ongoing basis to participate in relevant discussions related to HIV/AIDS and human rights.

2. The United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs, Vienna

   i) 46th session 8-17 April, 2003 – Ministerial Segment: Ancillary meeting on HIV/AIDS and Drug Abuse (Vienna, 16 April 2003): The executive director delivered a presentation on "HIV/AIDS prevention for drug dependent persons within the criminal justice system".

3. The United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND), 48th session (Vienna, 7-14 March 2005): The executive director attended and participated in NGO advocacy efforts to secure support from Member States for evidence-based, human rights-based measures to address injection drug use and the HIV/AIDS epidemic and other harms among people who use controlled drugs, including speaking on a parallel panel session on human rights.

4. The United Nations General Assembly High-Level Meeting on HIV/AIDS (New York, 2 June 2005): The executive director participated as one of two NGO representatives on Canada's delegation to this meeting.

Cooperation with the United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies

1. The United Nations Commission on Human Rights, 58th session (2002) and 60th session (2004): The Legal Network's deputy director served as an expert technical advisor to the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) regarding resolutions before the Commission, in each of these years, on "Access to medication in the context of pandemics such as HIV, tuberculosis and malaria" and on "The right of everyone to enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of health".
2. In 2002, the deputy director provided technical expertise by preparing for UNAIDS its policy options paper on criminal law, public health and HIV transmission/exposure, released at the XIV International AIDS Conference (Barcelona, Spain, July 2002).
3. XIV International AIDS Conference (2002): The Legal Network collaborated with UNAIDS in hosting a day-long satellite conference entitled "Putting Third First: Vaccines, Access to Treatment & the Law" (Barcelona, Spain, 5 July 2002).
4. Third International Consultation on HIV/AIDS and Human Rights (Geneva, 25-26 July 2002): The deputy director served as an expert consultant to UNAIDS and the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) by researching and preparing the background materials for this consultation that revised Guideline 6 ("access to prevention, treatment, care and support") of the *HIV/AIDS and Human Rights: International Guidelines*, and served as rapporteur for the consultation.
5. Since mid-2003, the Legal Network has collaborated regularly with the United Nations Secretary General's Special Envoy on HIV/AIDS in Africa in his advocacy on a variety of issues related to HIV and human rights, including action on scaling up access to treatment.
6. XV International AIDS Conference (2004): The Legal Network collaborated with UNAIDS in hosting a day-long satellite conference entitled "Human Rights at the Margins: HIV/AIDS, Prisoners, Drug Users, and the Law" (Bangkok, Thailand, 9 July 2004).
7. In November 2005, a Legal Network policy analyst provided technical assistance to UNAIDS in reviewing draft legislation on HIV/AIDS in Armenia.
8. From 2003 to 2005, the Legal Network collaborated with UNAIDS to research and prepare a multi-lingual (English, French, Spanish, Russian), searchable compilation on CD-ROM of over 1000 key resource documents on HIV/AIDS-related legal, ethical and human rights issues, to be published jointly with UNAIDS and distributed globally in 2006.
9. In 2005, the Legal Network researched and wrote a publication that presents more than 30 cases studies of litigation related to HIV/AIDS and human rights, with a particular focus on cases from developing countries or countries in transition, to be published jointly with UNAIDS in 2006 and distributed globally.

2. Initiatives in support of international development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

MDG Goal 6 includes halting and beginning to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS. All of the Legal Network's activities are directly or indirectly in support of this goal. By way of example, we note the following initiatives:

- collaborating with UNAIDS in co-hosting an international expert meeting on "HIV vaccines for developing countries: advancing research and access" (Montreal, Canada, April 2002);
- advocacy throughout 2002-2005 for reform of intellectual property law at both the World Trade Organization and domestically within Canada to facilitate developing countries' access to more affordable pharmaceuticals to treat HIV/AIDS and address other public health needs, including helping to form a coalition of Canadian civil society organizations undertaking joint advocacy for realization of the human right to health in developing countries;
- capacity-building and technical assistance to NGOs working on AIDS-related legal and human rights issues in Zambia, Kenya, China, Ukraine, Thailand, and a number of The Caribbean Community and Common Market (CARICOM) countries;
- developing human rights-based model legislation to address HIV/AIDS, as a resource in advocating for human rights of people living with HIV/AIDS and other groups vulnerable to both HIV and to the denial of human rights.

2. THE FEDERATION OF NATIONAL REPRESENTATIONS OF THE EXPERIMENT IN INTERNATIONAL LIVING (FEDERATION EIL)

Special Consultative Status granted in 1998

Part I: Background and Mission of Federation EIL

International, intercultural education – The Experiment in International Living (EIL), founded in 1932, was one of the first organizations of its kind to engage individuals in intercultural living and learning. Originating in the United States, EIL has evolved into a worldwide federation of autonomous, locally controlled not for profit organizations representing 23 nations. The Mission is to facilitate its member organizations in the lifelong involvement of individuals in intercultural learning experiences thus developing understanding of and respect for people throughout the world.

Part II: Contributions of the work of the organization to the work of the United Nations

Three Experiment representatives attended the Annual Conference of the Department of Public Information/Nongovernmental Organizations "Rebuilding Societies Emerging from Conflict", September 9 – 11 2002, New York, United States. Two Experiment representatives attended the World Summit on Sustainable Development held in Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 Aug – 4 Sept, 2002.

A group of 19 NGO professionals from 9 countries (Ghana, Malawi, The Republic of Serbia, Nepal, Senegal, Pakistan, Togo, Philippines and Ethiopia) who were studying at the School for

International Training visited the United Nations from June 17-21, 2002 and met with the UN Commission on Sustainable Development, New York, United States.

One delegate attended the joint Asia` Europe Foundation (ASEF) and the All-China Youth Federation conference on Water Management Policies in Beijing, 8-16 June 2004. One delegate participated in the Asia Europe Meeting (ASEM) on "Youth Dialogue on Cultures and Civilizations" held in Vienna, 22-25 October 2005.

Federation EIL continued to coordinate multinational exchange programs in conjunction with The International Decade of Peace and Non Violence for the Children of the World. Each program included learning about the host culture, living with a host family and working on a voluntary community service project. 2002: Programs to Chile and The People's Republic of China, 2003: Programs to Argentina and Turkey, 2004: Programs to Ecuador, South Africa, and Turkey, 2005: Program to Morocco.

To mark the UN's International Year of Freshwater, the 2003 Multinational Program to Turkey involved the reconstruction of a village school fountain and improvement of the drinking water system. The program was promoted through the UNESCO(United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization) Water Portal, on Federation EIL's website and through the Federation EIL newsletter "In the Loop".

In 2002 Federation EIL's member in Ghana, International Youth Education Program (IYEP) launched the Academy of Screen Arts to help bring about the next generation of well trained filmmakers from Africa and to support use of film to educate about domestic violence, rape, gender equality, poverty and cultural pride.

Each year The Indian Association of The Experiment in International Living provides community based programs to educate Indian citizens about community and family life, other cultures and the importance of national integration. Meetings, discussions and seminars have been held in conjunction with International Family Day, International Literacy Day, International Peace Day, United Nations Day, Human Rights Day and Women's Day.

During 2003 and 2004, Federation EIL's member organization in Ireland, EIL Ireland, was the lead organization in bringing together youth workers from across Europe to develop "Guidelines for Good Practice in Relation to Child Safety on Youth Exchanges." These guidelines were adopted by the European Commission (Youth Programme) as their official guidelines and have been translated into 20 languages.

In 2005, following two years of preparation, members of Federation EIL launched the program Volunteers for International Partnership (VIP) to provide long-term international voluntary service opportunities. In its first year, over 200 participants from 12 countries volunteered their time to work on locally developed projects addressing education, the environment, health and social welfare in Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Ecuador, Ghana, Guatemala, India, Ireland, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, South Africa, Thailand and Turkey.

In Brussels, on 5 December 2005, Mr. Jose-Manual Barroso, President of the European Commission presented an award to Centro de la Nina Trabajadora (CENIT) in Quito, Ecuador for its street children's project involving young EIL volunteers from Europe. Out of 12,000 projects reviewed, this project was one of 25 selected for an award for work linking young Europeans with the most disconnected and disadvantaged members of society.

In February 2005, a group of 11 young people and 2 leaders from Bradford in the north of England traveled to South Africa. The program, organized by The Experiment in International Living in Britain, brought together British youngsters from different ethnic backgrounds to work on a volunteer project at the Love Life Youth Centre and to assist children at the Beautiful Gate HIV/AIDS Orphanage.

The Experiment in International Living in Britain is also the largest sender of volunteers from the United Kingdom on the European Voluntary Service Programme, having sent over 350 participants between 2002 and 2005.

In 2005, Federation EIL member in Morocco, Thaqafat Association, hosted a 6-day study tour sponsored in part by a grant from the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership. The theme of the program was "Building Understanding between Islam and Other Religions". Delegates were selected from the United Kingdom, Ireland, Germany, Egypt, Turkey and Morocco.

EIL Ireland has created a volunteer alumni association whose special focus is on development education and promotion of various activities associated with the United Nations Millennium Development Goals. EIL Ireland volunteers from all over the country participate in Intercultural Weekends in Cork to mark One World Week, an annual youth-led awareness raising and education program centered on local and global justice issues and actions to bring about change. In 2005 their focus was on the Make Poverty History campaign and the Global Campaign for Education.

During 2005, EIL Ireland also launched a Global Awareness Programme and selected four Irish volunteers to travel to Nigeria and South Africa to assist on HIV/AIDS projects during summer 2006.

World Learning is Federation EIL's member in the United States. World Learning's accredited School for International Training (SIT) offers the Conflict Transformation Across Cultures (CONTACT) program that annually trains peace builders from war-torn regions of the world. Workers in the fields of sustainable development, education, human services, humanitarian aid, social work, and human rights leave the program with specific skills and plans to bring what they have learned into their local communities.

From 2001 through 2005, SIT, in collaboration with the School for International and Public Affairs at Columbia University (New York, USA), the BRAC Centre for Development Management (Dhaka, Bangladesh) and The International Institute for Rural Reconstruction (Cavite, The Philippines) hosted the Southeast Asia Fellows Program to address the education and training needs of development professionals from Viet Nam, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Thailand, Myanmar, Cambodia and The People's Republic of China.

In 2002 World Learning began a 4-year project funded by the United States Department of Labor, to combat child labor in artisanal gold mines in the Putina and Sandia Provinces of Peru. To achieve that, World Learning combines innovations in education, community participation and strategic alliance building.

Through its ChildNet Program, World Learning has worked in partnership with Romania's National Authority for Protection of Children Rights (NAPCR) and the US Agency for International Development (USAID) to implement sustainable broad-based solutions to the challenges faced by Romania's child welfare system.

In October 2004, a faculty member of the School for International Training (SIT), two Cypriot alumni of SIT's Youth Peacebuilding and Leadership Program, and staff members from World Learning joined Cypriot academics as part of a nine member consultancy team hired by the United Nations Office for Project Services to develop recommendations for an integrated education, information and communication strategy for Cyprus. The team conducted more than 90 meetings and interviews with educators, journalists, civil society leaders and authorities representing both the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot communities. The team's report and recommendations were submitted to the BiCommunal Development Program.

3. INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY OF DOCTORS FOR THE ENVIRONMENT (ISDE)

General Consultative Status granted in 2002

Introduction

ISDE is an NGO of medical doctors. It is an independent, non-governmental non-profit organization created on 25 November 1990. It now has national and regional member organizations in over 20 countries, including a new organization in Asia. The Directing Board coordinates research, information and training activities.

The main purpose of ISDE is to help defend our environment both locally and globally to prevent numerous illnesses, ensure the necessary conditions for health, and improve the quality of life. In order to safeguard the health of our own generation and of future ones, we must care for the environment. It was established as a tool for educating and updating physicians and the general public, and stimulating awareness and initiatives by public and private bodies, in particular governmental agencies.

Since being granted general consultative status, ISDE closed its office in Geneva and discontinued having an executive director. The Swiss national organization manages maintaining our legal status in Switzerland, the treasurer manages all banking and the website, and the president coordinates international activities and communication.

Participation in United Nations Activities:

ISDE's work with the United Nations included attending conferences as both advocates and educators, consulting with appropriate United Nations bodies, and working with national and local governments to forward the organization's and the United Nations' goals, as well as educating the general public and member's individual patients. Our interventions have been primarily in the area of interactions between environmental factors and health and the role governments and civil society can play in preventing ill-health resulting from environmental contamination and degradation.

Part I: Participation in the meetings of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and/or major conferences and other United Nations meetings.

- 5 February, 2002: preparatory meeting for the World Summit on Sustainable Development, spoke on a panel on Human Health and Environmental Links, Implications for the World Summit on Sustainable Development "Lead, Mercury and Early Childhood Development"
- 8-10 May 2002: Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly on Children: the United States affiliate participated in arranging the session and writing the final report “Children in the New Millennium: Environmental Impact on Health”
- 8-10 September 2003: 56th Annual DPI/NGO Conference, "Human Security & Dignity: Fulfilling the Promise of the United Nations"
- 14-30 April 2004: Commission on Sustainable Development – 12th Session. ISDE worked with the NGO section on water to formulate intervention language
- 28 February-11 March 2005: Beijing+10 Conference; 49th Session of the Commission of the Status of Women, worked with the NGO sections on environment and health to formulate intervention language
- 2-27 May 2005: Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT); worked with the NGO steering committee to formulate plan of action
- 7-9 September 2005: 59th Annual DPI/NGO Conference, “Unfinished Business: Effective Partnerships.”

Part II: ISDE work during the report period also involved collaborating with United Nations organizations and advancing the Millennium Development Goals, primarily Goal 4 (reduce child mortality) and Goal 7 (ensure environmental sustainability):

- Lima, Peru (April 9-11 2003): “Environmental hazards for the Children’s health in the Americas”, with the World Health Organization (WHO) and Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO)
- Mar del Plata, Argentina (1 October 2003): first international training workshop on Children, Environment and Health roundtable, “Healthy Environment for Kids”, with WHO
- Bangkok, United Kingdom of Thailand (1-7 November 2003): 4th Session of the Intergovernmental Forum on Chemical Safety (IFCS), “Chemical safety in a vulnerable world.” ISDE participated in the elaboration of the IFCS decision document, “Protecting Children from Harmful Exposures,” which presented the current global situation on children’s chemical exposure and the divergent issues of reference to be considered and treated by the national delegates during the IFCS.
- Buenos Aires, Argentina (February 5-6 2004): Meeting of experts on “Child and adolescent labour – worst forms of child labour: first steps towards child labour eradication”, in the framework of International Labor Organization (ILO) and WHO project

- Arezzo, Italy (March 8-10 2004): Our Italian affiliate participated in a WHO working group on the peer review of training materials
- Budapest, Hungary (June 23-25 2004): 4th Ministerial conference on environment and health of the European Union (EU), Ministers of Health and of the Environment and major stakeholders developed a children's environment and health action plan for Europe
- June 24 2004 Panel "Healthy environment for children: connecting experiences from around the world"
- Valhalla, New York, USA (17 November 2004): "Tackling Tobacco Use: Evidence Based Clinical Practices" New York Medical College with PAHO
- Buenos Aires, Argentina, (15 December 2004): 10th session of the conference of the parties of the framework convention on climate change, "Socio-economic impacts regional implications and legal framework, poverty, institutional capacity – the view of developing world," with WHO
- Florence, Italy (1 April 2005): Workshop for trainers "International Perspectives on Children's Environmental Health" to analyze the international situation after the 4th Ministerial Conference on Health and Environment, "The Future of Our Children," with the Healthy Environments for Children Alliance (HECA), the Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO), World Health Organization Regional Office for Africa (AFRO), International Pediatric Association (IPA), and UNICEF
- Geneva, Switzerland (17-19 October 2005): ISDE participated in the WHO/IFCS workshop on "Protecting Children from Established and Uncertain Chemical Threats: Tools and mechanisms for information towards prevention"
- Hanoi, Vietnam (17-21 October 2005): National Institute of Occupational and Environmental Health, "Training course on Environmental Impact Assessment on Health," a weeklong training by ISDE members emphasizing the effect of environmental degradation of water on child health, how to evaluate the impact of industry on the environment and human health. The second session, expected to occur in 2007 will emphasize using the results of environmental health assessment to develop policy
- Vienna, Austria (24-25 February 2005): co-sponsored a workshop on "Children's Health, Environment and Safety Training." The Children Health Environment and Safety Training (CHEST) is a European Union (EU) project that collaborates with WHO
- The newest ISDE organization in Asia started a project in 2005 working with the Ministry of Health in Vietnam to bring together the Ministry's environmental personal, industrial leaders and academics to learn about the potential hazards posed to the environment and to human health by industrial development and then to discuss ways to minimize these dangers at the outset of industrial development. This is an ongoing project to bring environmental impact, health impact and policy together, and it will hopefully be a useful model for other countries in relatively early stages of industrial development

4. MAMTA-Health Institute for Mother and Child
Special Consultative Status Granted in 1998

PART I. Introduction:

MAMTA-Health Institute for Mother and Child was established in December 1990. The organization's Mission is to empower the underserved and marginalized individuals and communities through gender sensitive participatory process, for achieving optimal and sustainable health and development. Its Core areas of work are adolescent health and development; reproductive and sexual health; women & child health; violence against women; urban poverty; HIV/AIDS and other issues affecting health. The Strategies includes field implementation, capacity building (national and regional level), Networking and linkages, developing collaboration, undertaking research and documentation, advocacy and policy initiatives and documentation & dissemination of our work. Presently MAMTA is working in 12 states of the country either directly or in collaboration with local Non Governmental Organisations (NGOs) from these states.

Some of the Current Projects are as follows:

A programme focusing on maternal and infant mortality in four districts (Uttar Pradesh, Bihar) and empowering rural youth to access public health services to reduce their vulnerability towards HIV is being carried out in 18 districts of the country. An effort to create a model for integrating Prevention of Mother to child Transmission of HIV with Safe Motherhood Initiatives is being implemented in Delhi and Himachal Pradesh. In Rajasthan the organization is working for the reduction of early marriage and pregnancy among young people. MAMTA, in partnership with UNICEF, has been building capacities of services providers on 'making existing services youth friendly' for addressing HIV/AIDS epidemic amongst young people in 111 most vulnerable districts [as identified by National Aids Control Organisation (NACO), India]. MAMTA is conducting Advanced International Training Program on Young People's Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights for South and South East Asia. We are implementing Young People's Health and Development - A Reproductive and Sexual Health Centered Action Approach in India with Swedish Association for Sexuality Education (RFSU) a Swedish NGO. We are working towards empowering women to take up the cause of violence against women by facilitating women's bodies 'Mahila Panchayat' and Legal Awareness Program in urban poor community of Delhi. Under action research we are addressing masculinities as a strategy to reduce Sexual risk behaviours among young men in Uttar Pradesh.

Some other initiatives in last four years

Database on Young People: MAMTA, today, facilitates the largest online database on young people's health and development. This database is available on www.yrshr.org, is a collation of disaggregated data on young people from Government of India (GOI) and provides information on issues ranging from reproductive health to education to crime status.

- Initiated a network, Sexual Reproductive health Initiative for Joint ActioN (SRIJAN) of about 136 NGOs on Young People's Sexual and Reproductive health spread over seven states of the country.

- Recognised as Regional Resource Center (RRC) for the State of Punjab, Haryana & Chandigarh by GOI.

Our Partners are Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (GOI). We are working closely with NACO and other allied bodies of Indian government.

UNO Agencies i.e., The United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM), The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), The Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), WHO. International Agencies like ActionAID, Australian High Commission, British High Commission, The D John and T Catherine MacArthur Foundation, International HIV/AIDS Alliance, UK. We are into International collaborations with RFSU, Sweden, Oregon State University, Corvallis, Oregon, USA Australian Institute of International Health (AIHI), University of Melbourne, Australia Population Council, (Horizon), USA.

Part II. Contribution of organisation to the work of United Nations

MAMTA works with almost all UNO agencies. It was involved with a formative research for developing a communication package (which is now prepared and being put for use as pilots in Rajasthan and West Bengal) for young people on HIV/AIDS as part of the global initiative, Right To Know (In partnership with UNICEF). MAMTA, in partnership with UNICEF, has been building capacities of services providers on 'making existing services youth friendly' for addressing HIV/AIDS epidemic amongst young people. MAMTA is in active partnership with UNFPA and creating a model for Youth Friendly Services for Sexual and Reproductive Health and HIV/AIDS prevention in South Asia. The model currently under implementation (Lucknow district) in India will later be presented for up scaling through ongoing programmes under Reproductive and Child Health (RCH) – II and National AIDS Control Programme (NACP) – III. As a technical steering committee member (2003-05), worked with Child & Adolescent Health (CAH), World Health Organisation (WHO) Geneva in taking forward the agenda for Adolescent Health & HIV/AIDS through strategic planning and active involvement for regional & country supports.

Other Works Under Taken for UNO

UNIFEM: Conducted 2 National Training of Trainers (TOT) training workshop with 6 Coordinated HIV/AIDS Response Through Capacity Building and Awareness (CHARCA) districts (Aug 2004 - Dec 2004) and implemented project on Reducing Vulnerability of Young Women to HIV/AIDS effectively & efficiently (August 2005-February 2006) and also 'Zero Violence Zone a Pilot – initiative in Urban /Rural Situations' (July 2003 - June 2005).

UNDP: undertook Training of Parliamentary Procedures & development of relevant background information for Standing Committee. (November 2004) and conducted four regional workshops of Capacity Building of Local NGOs/Community Based Organisations (CBOs)/ Panchayat members on Gender & HIV /AIDS (1st June 2005 to 31st Aug 2005) in Jaipur, Bhuj, Kolkata and Madurai.

UNFPA: Developed a Handbook for Youth on Facts on HIV /AIDS and Youth (1st Feb 2005 -30th April 2005). We had also developed 'Question Bank' (Knowledge Base) for National level Quiz on Young People's Health, Sexuality and HIV and AIDS being conducted by Ministry for Youth Affairs & Sports, Govt. of India for their website under Youth United Against AIDS (YUVA) Project. We had trained NGOs partnering with UNFPA under the Reproductive Health Initiative for Youth in Asia (RHIYA) at Dhaka, Bangladesh (January 8-13 2005) for Youth Friendly Services and Human Resource Development. Also did trainings on Young People's Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights at Shanghai China (April 5-15 2005) for some governmental and NGOs. Our Executive Director, Dr. Sunil Mehra, was invited as special Guest Speaker at UN General Assembly Session on Children in New York for a paper on "Early Marriage and Early Pregnancy" in New York (6-12 May, 2002).

5. OXFAM INTERNATIONAL

General Consultative Status granted in 2002

Introduction

Oxfam International is an international confederation of thirteen, independent non-governmental organisations working together with over 3,000 partners in more than 100 countries to find lasting solutions to poverty, suffering and injustice. The thirteen Oxfams are based in America, Australia, Belgium, Canada and Quebec, France, Germany, Great Britain, Hong Kong (SAR of China), Ireland, The Netherlands, New Zealand and Spain, with programs in 108 countries in the developing world. With many of the causes of poverty global in nature, the 13 affiliate members of Oxfam International believe they can achieve greater impact through their collective efforts. Oxfam International works with poor people seeking to help people organize so that they might gain better access to the opportunities they need to improve their livelihoods and govern their own lives. Oxfam also works with people affected by humanitarian disasters, with preventive measures, preparedness, as well as emergency relief. Oxfam seeks to link its experience of the real issues confronting poor people to high-level research and lobbying aiming to change international policies and practices in ways which would ensure that poor people have the rights, opportunities and resources they need to improve and control their lives.

Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and/or major conferences and other United Nations meetings:

Among its participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), Oxfam International has submitted inputs to the Secretary-General's report on the Strengthening of the Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance of the United Nations, and provided inputs to Member States negotiating the corresponding resolution passed by the Economic and Social Council. Oxfam International personnel have also participated in the Panel Debates and Round Tables organized by the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs preparing for the debates in the Economic and Social Council. For example:

- Economic and Social Council Ministerial Round Table on commodities, (New York, UNHQ, June 2005): Chad Dobson, Advocacy Director of Oxfam America made a presentation on Oxfam International's perspective on the issue of commodities.
- Economic and Social Council Humanitarian Affairs Segment (New York, UNHQ, 13-18 July, 2005): Oxfam Great Britain's Humanitarian Director, Nick Roseveare, made a presentation during the Panel Session 3 on risk reduction and preparedness.

Oxfam International has also been engaged with most of the major conferences of the United Nations over the past four years, bringing staff and partner organizations from around the world to participate in deliberations in New York. For example:

- Beijing +10 Conference: Forty Ninth Session of the Commission of the Status of Women New York, UNHQ, (28 February- 11 March, 2005) Oxfam had about 20 staff members attend the meeting in order to organize and to participate in side events.

In October 2003, Oxfam International, along with its allies Amnesty International and the International Action Network for Small Arms (IANSA) launched a new campaign, focused on strengthening international controls on the trade in arms, including through the establishment of a legally-binding Arms Trade Treaty. Oxfam took part in:

United Nations Conference to Review Progress Made in the Implementation of the Programme of Action to Prevent Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons (UNHQ New York, 26 June- 7 July 2006)

Oxfam spent several years developing policy recommendations in preparation of this meeting and the preceding PrepCom (UNHQ New York 9-20 January 2006), and had regular meetings with delegates from United Nations Member States and United Nations officials before the meeting, seeking to give Oxfam International's views on how to strengthen the implementation of the United Nation's Programme of Action…in Small Arms and Light Weapons. At the conference, Oxfam International made two formal presentations to the assembled delegates. To show the scale of international public support for tougher controls on arms, Oxfam International and our campaign allies gathered the support of more than a million people from 160 countries worldwide that put their faces onto the Million Faces Petition. This is the largest photo petition ever created, and was handed over to the United Nations Secretary-General on the first day of the conference by Julius Arile, a survivor of armed violence from Kenya and the millionth person to sign the petition. A colour newspaper containing the petition was also mass produced and handed out to the delegates attending the conference. During the Review Conference, in addition to press releases and interviews, Oxfam also staged a number of media events and stunts to bring international attention to the Review Conference. This included a live concert with international musicians and speakers.

In 2005, Oxfam International focused advocacy and campaigning on The 2005 World Summit-High Level Plenary Meeting of the 60th Session of the General Assembly (NYHQ 14-16 September 2005).

Oxfam International invested substantial time and resources into ensuring that the Summit yielded tangible achievements. This included providing written policy documents to United Nations Member States and United Nations officials, participating in bilateral meetings and engaging in high level lobbying meetings seeking to press Member States to agree 1. an ambitious plan to meet the Millennium Development Goals by 2015, 2. an affirmation of the 'Responsibility to Protect' civilians in armed conflict, 3. a commitment to an Arms Trade Treaty, and 4. agreement to reform of the United Nations Central Emergency Revolving Fund. Oxfam International also engaged in media, popular mobilization, and alliance building to achieve its aims. This including working with our allies in the Global Call to Action Against Poverty (GCAP), one of the world's largest anti-poverty alliances, to push governments to agree action on trade that is fairer for poor people, increased international development aid, and deeper debt relief for poor countries. Bernice Romero, Director of Advocacy and Campaigning, made a presentation to the DPI NGO conference on 7 September 2005.

Informal Hearings of the General Assembly with non governmental organizations, civil society Organizations and the private sector (New York, UNHQ, 23-24 June 2005): Bernice Romero, Director of Advocacy and Campaigning, Oxfam International, made a presentation on the Responsibility to Protect and the trade of small arms. Ted van Hees, Policy Advisor, made a presentation on United Nations Reform. Ted was representing Novib/Oxfam Netherlands, Oxfam International, the Dutch MDG Campaign and also GCAP

Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialised agencies in the field and/or at Headquarters.

The extent of Oxfam International's collaboration with United Nations bodies and specialised agencies in the field and Headquarters is too large to summarise here in its entirety. It includes:

- Collaboration with UNICEF to build global capacity in water and sanitation provision in humanitarian emergencies
- Oxfam International is also a member with United Nations agencies of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC), the core coordinating body for the humanitarian system, as its affiliates are part of the three non-governmental consortia that sit on the IASC.

In addition to this work, Oxfam International also engages with the United Nations Security Council including through Arria formula meetings, which allow non-governmental organisations to present information and proposals to members of the Security Council. In the last four years, Oxfam International representatives have made presentations to the Council on Angola, Democratic Republic of Congo, West Africa, Liberia, and the Great Lakes region, Northern Uganda, Iraq, and Darfur.

Oxfam International was also engaged in the Secretary-General's Panel of Eminent Persons on United Nations-Civil Society Relations in 2003. Mary Racelis, board member of Oxfam America, was a member of the panel and Oxfam International provided written submission on the relevant roles for civil society in global governance.

United Nations

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Note by the Secretary-General

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* Reports submitted by non-governmental organizations are issued without formal editing.

1. CENTRE EUROPE-TIERS MONDE

(General consultative status granted in 1988)

PROFILE OF THE ORGANIZATION

Centre Europe — Tiers Monde (CETIM) was created in 1970 within the framework of the Association du Foyer John Knox and became independent on 17 June 1975. It is an international non-governmental organization that has no affiliation with any other NGO enjoying consultative status, although it is connected to a very extensive network of partners. CETIM endeavours, through its publications, its awareness-raising campaigns and its statements in the various United Nations bodies, to promote discussion on economic, social, civil, political and cultural development in the North as well as in the South.

The Centre's sources of financing have undergone no major changes. In conformity with its by-laws, these sources are dues paid by its members, contributions and various donations and grants.

QUADRENNIAL REPORT OF CENTRE EUROPE-TIERS MONDE, 2002–2005

Over the period 2002-2005, CETIM participated in the activities of various United Nations bodies (Commission on Human Rights; Sub-Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights; Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights; United Nations Conference on Trade and Development), presenting both written and oral statements. It has cooperated with the United Nations and helped to implement decisions of United Nations organs by communicating its comments and observations at the request of the various United Nations bodies, and also by organizing conferences and seminars, by publishing books and pamphlets on issues discussed by those bodies, and by carrying out lobbying activities.

CETIM was also actively involved in the process of appointing various rapporteurs and experts and in developing their mandates.

Commission on Human Rights

CETIM participated in the work of the Commission on Human Rights at its fifty-eighth, fifty-ninth, sixtieth and sixty-first sessions, held in Geneva. Its written and oral statements (51) dealt with external debt, the right to development, racism, transnational corporations, good governance, the "war on terror", the situation of migrant workers, and the question of a draft optional protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. The written statements submitted by the Centre included the following: E/CN.4/2002/NGO/21, E/CN.4/2002/NGO/98, E/CN.4/2003/NGO/210, E/CN.4/2003/NGO/175, E/CN.4/2004/NGO/122, E/CN.4/2004/NGO/123, E/CN.4/2005/NGO/282 and E/CN.4/2005/NGO/283.

CETIM also organized conferences on, inter alia, the rights of indigenous peoples, the impact of anti-terrorist laws in Europe and in the United States of America on the enjoyment of human rights, Iraq, the right to food, violations of the rights of farmers, globalization, and transnational corporations and human rights.

The Centre contributed actively to the creation of a working group to consider the development of an optional protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the appointment of a Special Rapporteur on the promotion of the realization of the right to drinking water supply and sanitation. CETIM also contributed actively to the work of these bodies and to that of the Working Group on the Right to Development. In addition, it has supported the regular renewal of the mandates of the latter group and of the Working Group on a draft optional protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. During the meetings of the latter Working Group, CETIM made several oral statements and submitted several written ones, including the following: E/CN.4/2004/WG.18/CRP.1, E/CN.4/2004/WG.23/CRP.5 and E/CN.4/2004/WG.23/CRP.6.

Sub-Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights

CETIM has collaborated very actively with the independent experts of this body and has contributed actively to their work over the period 2002-2005 (fifty-fourth, fifty-fifth, fifty-sixth and fifty-seventh sessions) in Geneva.

Its numerous written and oral statements (34) have dealt with, among other topics, the right to water, the activities of transnational corporations and their impact on human rights, trade union rights in Colombia, the impact of bilateral trade agreements on the enjoyment of human rights and United Nations reform. These statements included the following: E/CN.4/Sub.2/2002/NGO/10, E/CN.4/Sub.2/2002/NGO/11, E/CN.4/Sub.2/2003/NGO/21, E/CN.4/Sub.2/2004/NGO/10, E/CN.4/Sub.2/2005/NGO/7 and E/CN.4/Sub.2/2005/NGO/22.

CETIM has continued to take an interest in the work of the sessional working group on the working methods and activities of transnational corporations, contributing actively to its meetings in 2002, 2003 and 2004. CETIM organized a working seminar at the Palais Wilson in Geneva (6 and 7 March 2003), with the participation of five experts from the working group, legal specialists, representatives of CETIM and of the American Association of Jurists (AAJ) and several other NGOs, for the purpose of discussing and proposing amendments to the latest version of the draft norms on the responsibilities of transnational corporations and other business enterprises with regard to human rights, drawn up by the working group. CETIM also presented several written and oral statements, produced publications and organized conferences on this topic.

Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

CETIM participated in only two sessions of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights: the twenty-ninth and the thirty-first, held in Geneva in 2001 and 2003, respectively.

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)

CETIM took part in two meetings organized by UNCTAD on the following topics: (a) Audiovisual services in the context of globalization: sustaining cultural diversity through trade and development (Geneva, 12 November 2002); and (b) Escaping the poverty trap: national and international policies for more effective poverty reduction in least developed countries (Geneva, 2-4 December 2002).

Participation in other meetings and conferences

CETIM participated in a seminar organized by the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights on the interdependence between democracy and human rights, held in Geneva on 25 and 26 November 2002.

CETIM also took part in a meeting of experts on human rights and the environment, organized by the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights and held in Geneva on 16 January 2002.

CETIM personnel also attended a briefing on United Nations–civil society relations, given by Mr. John Clark, Director of the Secretariat of the Panel of Eminent Persons on United Nations–Civil Society Relations, and held in Geneva on 17 September 2003.

OTHER CETIM ACTIVITIES IN THE AREA OF HUMAN RIGHTS

Informational publications

Since 2005, under its human rights programme, CETIM has published a series of informational books and booklets, some of them dealing with recognized economic, social and cultural rights, and others with the issues at stake in discussions on the development of new legal instruments within the framework of the United Nations human rights bodies. Available in three languages (English, French and Spanish), these publications are designed to help enlighten personnel from social organizations and movements, especially from the South, and to inform them of the issues being debated within the various human rights bodies. They have also been widely disseminated among the permanent missions in Geneva.

The following titles were published in 2005: *The right to food*, *Transnational corporations and human rights*, and *The case for a protocol to the ICESCR*. They are available in hard copy and electronic format on the CETIM website.

2. INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR RESEARCH ON WOMEN

(General consultative status granted in 1998)

PART I. Introduction

Since 1976, the International Center for Research on Women (ICRW) has worked toward the interconnected goals of building the power and participation of women and ending poverty throughout the developing world. ICRW's groundbreaking research identifies solutions to improve the lives of women and girls, and our advocacy with experts, leaders and policymakers turns those insights into action. Our research helps organizations base their decisions in reality, and provides guidance and "actionable insight" to strengthen their programs. We work with women and whole communities, partnering with other organizations to bring about social change in the following areas: adolescence, HIV and AIDS, nutrition and food security, poverty reduction, reproductive health and population, violence against women and women's rights. ICRW is headquartered in Washington, D.C. and has a country office in New Delhi, India, as well as project offices in Andhra Pradesh, India, and Kampala, Uganda.

PART II. Contribution of ICRW to the work of the United Nations.

i) Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council. Beginning in 2004, ICRW's President served at the invitation of the Secretary General as Co-Chair of the High Level Panel on Youth Employment, ILO, and helped to develop gender-responsive recommendations for fostering employment opportunities for young women and men. In addition, from 2002 to 2005 ICRW participated in a number of United Nations meetings and conferences.

1. **Roundtable on "Education and Literacy," organized by UNESCO and UNICEF** at the High Level Segment of ECOSOC on 29 June 2005 at United Nations New York. ICRW's President was a speaker and panelist.

2. **"Informal Interactive Hearings of the General Assembly with NGOs, civil society organizations and the private sector,"** United Nations New York 23-24 June 2005. ICRW's President contributed a statement to the Hearings (A/RES/59/291) on the seven priorities identified by the Millennium Project task force as essential for achieving the goal of gender equality and the empowerment of women.

3. **Roundtable on "Eradication of Poverty and Hunger," organized by FAO/IFAD/WFP** on 16 March 2005 at the United Nations Headquarters in New York preparatory event for the High Level Segment of the Council. ICRW's President was a speaker and panelist.

4. **"Women and AIDS U.S. Tour: Empower Women, Save Lives,"** organized by the Global Coalition on Women and AIDS, the Joint United Nations Program on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), in New York, Chicago and Washington DC, 2-8 March 2005. ICRW's President was a leader and speaker.

5. **“Sixteenth UNAIDS’ Program Coordinating Board (PCB) Meeting, Montego Bay, Jamaica, 14 December 2004.** ICRW’s President presented a paper on *Women, Girls and HIV: The paradox of low risk and high vulnerability.*

ii) Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies. ICRW has undertaken numerous projects in cooperation with United Nations bodies. On December 22, 2003, the General Assembly of the United Nations asked the Secretary-General to conduct an in-depth study of the forms, consequences and costs of violence against women. Acting in its consultative status to the United Nations, ICRW wrote a chapter of the report for the Division for the Advancement of Women which was tasked with preparation of the study. ICRW’s chapter, “Forms, Consequences and Costs of Violence Against Women,” highlights the continuum of violence against women throughout their life span, the various types of violence perpetrated by the family, community and the state, the implications of violence for women’s development, the economic and social costs of violence against women, and the barriers for governments in acknowledging and addressing violence against women.

From 2002 to 2005, ICRW’s President served as Coordinator of the Task Force on Education and Gender for the Millennium Project established by the United Nations Secretary-General and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Administrator. She co-authored with two ICRW staff of the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) Task Force 3 report *Taking Action: Achieving Gender Equality and Empowering Women*. Working with experts from around the world, ICRW identified seven priorities for meeting these goals, presented them to the United Nations General Assembly, and succeeded in having all seven adopted at the September 2005 World Summit. Women’s organizations worldwide now have a mandate to hold their governments accountable for keeping their promise to improve women’s lives.

ICRW worked as a convening agency of the Global Coalition for Women and AIDS (sponsored by UNAIDS), taking the lead on the issue of property and inheritance rights for women and girls. In partnership with the Global Coalition on Women and AIDS and the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, ICRW implemented the “Reducing Women and Girls’ Vulnerability to HIV/AIDS through Strengthening their Property and Inheritance Rights Small Grants Program.” The property rights program provides one-year, $25,000 grants to organizations in Kenya, Malawi, Rwanda, South Africa, and Zimbabwe to examine the links between HIV and AIDS and women and girls’ property and inheritance rights; to test and document strategies to strengthen those linkages; and to share results.

ICRW worked with United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) to determine the costs of violence against women. In collaboration with UNFPA’s Gender and Human Rights Branch and with technical input from UNFPA’s New York office, Country Support Teams, Geographical Divisions and Country Offices as well as other in-country organizations, ICRW began conducting a quantitative and qualitative study to estimate the costs of domestic violence in Bangladesh, Morocco and Uganda using methodologies developed by ICRW with UNFPA funding in 2004. The goal of the project is to: a) pilot a replicable methodology for effectively estimating the costs of domestic violence at household and community levels; and b) build the capacity of the in-country partner organizations to develop estimates of direct and indirect costs of violence against women. In addition to developing estimates in the three countries, ICRW will disseminate a manual on the methodology and an advocacy booklet to raise awareness of the model, its applicability and pilot study results. While there are numerous challenges to costing the impact of violence in developing countries, it is a critical step towards galvanizing country support for address violence against women, developing realistic strategies and ensuring allocation of adequate resources.

iii) Initiatives undertaken by ICRW in support of internationally agreed development goals. The following are selected highlights of ICRW's work to support the Millennium Development Goals:

Reducing malnutrition and hunger: ICRW is the secretariat of the Nutrition and Gender Initiative. The Initiative creates strategies to reduce malnutrition throughout the life-cycle by identifying pathways to improve birth weights in infants, prevent malnutrition in infancy, and improve the nutritional status of women and adolescent girls. The strategies have a strong gender focus and seek to understand how to empower women by enhancing their roles, social status and decision-making capabilities and how this can lead to improvements in nutritional status. The Initiative works in West Africa and South Asia, both areas of great need.

Improving reproductive health services for girls: ICRW initiated multiple programs to address young girls' lack of decision making power and access to basic and reproductive health services. In India and Nepal, ICRW tested participatory approaches to improve adolescent health and well-being. Based on these findings, ICRW formed the Development Initiative on Supporting Healthy Adolescents (DISHA) in collaboration with six partners in Bihar and Jharkhand, India. DISHA has designed and implemented innovative programs in over 200 communities to address health, socio-cultural and economic factors that have an impact on youth reproductive health.

Ending child marriage: Drawing on its extensive research findings, ICRW has successfully brought to the attention of the United States Department of State's Senior Coordinator for Women's Issues the multiple ways in which the marriage of young girls violates their human rights and also impedes economic and social development. At ICRW's urging, in March 2005 a State Department Cable was issued to all United States Embassies and Missions requiring them to report on the scope and consequences of child marriage in their countries. This All Departments and Consulates Cable was the first ever focused on the issue of child marriage. State Department staff in 178 missions have responded to the cable, with 70 indicating that child marriage is an unaddressed problem. This has prompted the State Department to begin to report on child marriage as a human rights violation in its annual country reports, which will greatly heighten its visibility and hasten a response.

Reducing the stigma of HIV and AIDS: In 2003, ICRW's work on HIV/AIDS-related stigma and discrimination led to the design and introduction of a stigma-reduction toolkit published in collaboration with the Academy for Educational Development. The toolkit is a leading tool in ICRW's efforts to field test and validate stigma indicators; it created a framework for assessing the impact and effectiveness of existing stigma reduction programs, provided recommendations for interventions, and aided in the creation of new policies and programs worldwide. Created for use at the community level, the toolkit has been distributed widely in many African countries, and has since been scaled up, translated in several languages and adapted for use in other world regions.

3. NATIVE AMERICAN RIGHTS FUND

(Special consultative status granted in 2002)

The Native American Rights Fund (NARF) is a non governmental organization that was granted special consultative status with the Economic and Social Council in July of 2002. This report covers NARF's activities within the United Nations for the period of 2002 through 2005 and is submitted to comply with Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/31.

PART I.

The Native American Rights Fund represents United States indigenous peoples. The five priorities are:

1) Preservation of tribal existence – The future existence of the Indian tribes in the United States depends upon indigenous peoples enjoying the right of self-determination necessary to preserve traditional customs and ways of life.

2) Protection of tribal natural resources –Resource protection includes securing land rights; water rights; hunting, fishing and gathering rights; environmental protection; timber rights; and prudent/sustainable development of natural resources.

3) Promotion of human rights – NARF focuses on securing collective and individual human rights, for Indian peoples and persons at the domestic and international level.

4) Accountability of governments to tribes – NARF works to hold all levels of government accountable for proper recognition and enforcement of laws and regulations which govern the lives of Indian peoples. In the international context, this means getting states to live up to international obligations.

5) Development of Indian law and educating the public about Indian law, interests, rights and issues – NARF works to create favorable precedent in courts and in international fora, and to educate the general public about indigenous peoples.

These priorities all relate directly to United Nations work with indigenous peoples. This work is specified in more detail in Part II.

As to changes within the Native American Rights Fund, there have been few:

- Name or contact information of the organization – **No Change.**
- Classification of consultative status – **No change.**
- Area of activity – **No change.**
- Geographical distribution of the membership – **We are not a membership organization , but our representation on our Board of Directors does change.**
- Constitution or by-laws – **No change.**
- Any new organizational affiliations – **N/A.**

PART II

NARF participated extensively in work in the United Nations during the period 2002-2005. Most of NARF's work has been in connection with the meetings of the Open-ended Intersessional Working Group on the Draft Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (WGDD), under the auspices of the Commission on Human Rights. From the time our consultative status was granted, and through the entire reporting period, NARF attended every drafting session of the WGDD in Geneva. NARF also attended other meetings and conferences involving our work at the United Nations. The dates of our attendance are as follows:

A. Meetings of the WGDD

- NARF attended the following Meetings of the Open-ended intersessional Working Group on the Draft Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples where NARF lobbied in favor of a strong Declaration and made pertinent written and oral interventions: Geneva, Switzerland, 2-13 December 2002; Geneva, Switzerland, 15-26 September 2003; Geneva, Switzerland, 13-24 September 2004; Geneva, Switzerland, 29 November – 3 December 2004; Geneva, Switzerland, 5-16 December 2005.

  * NARF attended indigenous caucus meetings prior to and during each WGDD session to discuss strategy and substantive issues related to securing a strong Declaration.

B. Other Indigenous Meetings

- NARF attended a meeting of indigenous peoples and experts in Copenhagen, Denmark, 2-5 May 2003 to discuss strategy for the next meeting of the WGDD, particularly on issues of self-determination.

C. Other United Nations Meetings

- NARF attended the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, New York City, New York, United States. 12-21 May 2003 to monitor indigenous issues worldwide.

D. Presentations on United Nations Issues

- NARF gave presentations at the following meetings of the National Congress of American Indians (NCAI) to educate indigenous peoples of the United States on the United Nation's Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples: San Diego, California, 12-13 November 2002; Phoenix, Arizona, 16-18 June 2003; Albuquerque, New Mexico, 18 January 2003; Mohegan Sun, Connecticut, 20 June 2004; Tulsa, Oklahoma, 31 October- 2 November 2005.

Qualitative Synopsis of achievements during the reporting period 2002-2005

As indicated in Part I, the Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples deals with all those areas of priority for which our organization was founded – self-determination, human rights, rights to lands, territories and natural resources, collective rights, and treaties. In connection with our work on the Declaration from 2002-2005, NARF gave presentations on several occasions to the National Congress of American Indians on the Declaration. This has resulted in resolutions from the National Congress of American Indians, the largest tribal membership organization in the United States, passing resolutions supporting the Declaration. We have lobbied States to support indigenous positions on key issues in the declaration and have made pertinent written and oral interventions at the WGDD and engaged in strategy sessions in indigenous caucus meetings.

NARF's contribution was a small part of the enormous effort by indigenous peoples and States which led to the adoption of the Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples on 29 June 2006 by the Human Rights Council. NARF was there and signed onto the North American Caucus statement supporting adoption along with the National Congress of American Indians.

4. REHABILITATION INTERNATIONAL

(Special consultative status granted in 1978)

PART I. Introduction

1- Aim and purpose of RI. RI develops and promotes initiatives to protect the rights of people with disabilities and improve rehabilitation and other crucial services for people with disabilities and their families. RI also works toward increasing international collaboration and advocates for policies and legislation recognizing the rights of those people and their families, including the establishment of a UN Convention on the Rights and Dignity of Persons with Disabilities. As a federation of local, national and international organizations and agencies, RI provides an open forum for the exchange of experience and information on research and practice.

2- Significant changes in RI. Though RI's aims and purposes remained the same, the RI Constitution was amended (approved by the General Assembly on 29-30 September 2003) to reflect the growing importance of the Standing Commissions and to strengthen RI's internal governance: (i) the Executive Committee was expanded to include Commission Chairs; (ii) a new position of President-Elect was be added; (iii) the length of time that Past Presidents would stay on the Executive Committee was shortened; (iv) the Executive Committee rather than the Assembly would fill certain vacancies on the Executive Committee; and (v) the election procedure for the Chair and vice Chair of a Standing Commission was simplified. The Constitution was also amended (approved by Governing Assembly 19-20 June 2004) (i) to expand the eligibility of federations of organizations to become an RI National Member Organization; (ii) references to "persons with disabilities" was changed to "people with disabilities" to reflect the terminology preferred by the International Disability Alliance, (iii) the election protocol for the new office of President Elect was specified; (iv) a recommendation was added that at least 50% of the Executive Committee be composed of persons with disabilities, their parents or legal guardians; (v) the role of the President Elect and Past President was clarified; (vi) an Audit Committee was created; (vii) the procedure was simplified for the appointment of Commission members; and (viii) the role of the local organizing committee for the World Congress was specified. Finally, the most recent changes (adopted by the Governing Assembly 12-13 November 2005)are : (i) "Rehabilitation International" to be in the headline, (ii) RI's purpose was elaborated to include the promotion of "rights." and references to "prevention" were expanded to "prevention of causes of disability," (iii) the Secretary General's role was clarified, (iv) the appointment process of National Membership Organizations and a National Secretary were modified to consult country members, and (v) Commission chairs will now set a Secretariat, unless otherwise agreed.

PART II. Contribution of RI to the work of the United Nations

I) Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and/or major conferences and other United Nations meetings.

1. RI has been actively engaged in the International Disability Caucus (IDC), the representative voice of people with disabilities in the draft of the International Convention on Protection and Promotion of the Rights and Dignity of Persons with Disabilities. RI took part in the Ad Hoc Committee on the Convention:

- *Second Session, 16- 27 June 2003, United Nations headquarters, New York*: As a member of the International Disability Alliance (IDA), RI helped create the International Disability Alliance's Statement submitted to the Ad Hoc Committee in June 2003 welcoming the development of a new Convention on the rights and dignity of persons with disabilities. RI created also a report, *Towards a UN Disability Convention*.

- *Third Session 24 May - 4 June 2004*: RI presented a position paper, *The Right to (Re)habilitation*, - *Fifth, 24 January-4 February 2005, and Sixth Sessions, 1-12 August 2005*: RI produced daily summaries (posted on the UN website) and weekly summaries (posted on the RI website) of those Sessions.

In addition, RI hosted three side events at the United Nations on rehabilitation, independent living and children with disabilities, during the Third (24 May to June 2004) and Fourth Sessions (23 August to 3 September 2004).

2. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Flagship on the Right to Education meetings, 12-13 November 2003 Kampala, Uganda; February 2005; 20-21 May 2005 Cairo, Egypt; August 2005 New York, United States of America: The chair of RI's Education Commission is an active participant, including in a working group on teacher training.

4. World Bank Conference : Disability and Inclusive Development: Sharing, Learning, and Building Alliances, 30 November 2004, Washington D.C., United States: This conference aimed to bring UN agencies and others together to address disability and developmental issues. RI's President spoke on a panel at the conference addressing urban infrastructure and transport.

3. Rights of Persons with Disabilities: Action in Development, panel organized by Department for Economic and Social Affairs, 2 December 2005, New York, United States: RI's Secretary General spoke on behalf of IDA for the International Day for Persons with Disabilities.

5. World Health Organization Disability and Rehabilitation Team (WHO DAR) meetings: International Consultation on Reviewing on Community Based Rehabilitation (CBR), 25-28 May 2003, Helsinki, (Finland). RI participated also to the consultation hosted by WHO on Guidelines for Medical Rehabilitation, 27-28 October 2005, to discuss strategies to reach more people with appropriate rehabilitation.

II) Cooperation with the United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies in the field and/or at Headquarters.

1. Partnership with the United Nations International Children's Fund (UNICEF) to publish two volumes of the newsletter *One in Ten*. One was on children with disabilities in Africa and the other concerned children with disabilities and violence.

2. Discussion with the WHO DAR team coordinator, 13-14 April 2002, about issues such as upgrading professional skills for rehabilitation for people with chronic conditions.

3. Seminar and Art Exhibit in celebration of the UN International Day of Persons with Disabilities, 3 December 2003, New York, in partnership with UN DESA, the UN Mission of Ecuador, VSA arts (formerly Very Special Arts), including an international exhibition of artwork done by persons with disabilities to run for a month, a panel discussion and a reception.

4. Seminar, October 2004, Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso to promote the African Decade of Disabled Persons, in collaboration with UN DESA and Inclusion International.

5. Paralympics Movement Project , December 2004, Athens, Greece : in collaboration with UN DESA and the International Paralympics Committee for the Promotion of Human Rights for Persons with Disabilities and to produce toolkits on disability rights to be distributed to athletes.

6. Workshop for Women with Disabilities in the Arab Region 10-11 November 2005 Manama, Bahrain: in partnership with the UN Special Rapporteur for Disabilities and with the support from the UN DESA, RI provided a forum for discussions and networking of disabled women.

III) Initiatives undertaken to support the Millennium Development Goals.

Goal 2. Achieve universal primary education; Target: Ensure that all boys and girls complete a full course of primary schooling : Met with fifteen organizations, 22-23 April 2002, Paris, France to establish the Education for All Flagship on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities: Towards Inclusion.

Goal 6. Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases. Target: Halt and begin to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS. In partnership with RI member Disabled Organization for Legal Affairs and Social Economic Development (DOLASED), RI has begun a project to raise the voice of people with disabilities in Africa. This project focuses on the development of educational materials and training for youth with disabilities on the issue of HIV/AIDS and disability rights. The project is being conducted in Tanzania and Mozambique. This project aims to promote the African Decade of People with Disabilities.

Goal 8. Develop a global partnership for development – Target: In cooperation with the developing countries, develop decent and productive work for youth; Target: In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies— especially information and communications technologies.

- Intergenerational Enterprises for the Production of Assistive Technology for the Elderly & People with Disabilities Project, in collaboration with The Swedish Handicap Institute, to increase independence by improving access to assistive technology and devices, while creating new ventures employing low-income older, disabled citizens and unemployed youth in the production, distribution and maintenance of these devices.

- Sixth International Abilympics, co-hosted by RI, 23-29 November 2003, New Delhi, India to encourage people with disabilities to develop employment related skills.

- Raising the Voice of the African Decade Project, February 2004, Durban, South Africa: funded by the Swedish International Development Agency, to increase leadership skills and participation of African women and youth with disabilities.

5. SOCIETY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

(General consultative status granted in 1981)

Part I. Introduction

i) the aims and purposes of the organization and its main course of action

The Society for International Development (SID) is an international non-governmental network of individuals and organizations founded in 1957 to promote social justice and foster democratic participation. Through locally driven international programs and activities, SID strengthens collective empowerment and facilitates dialogue and knowledge sharing worldwide. In addressing issues from a multicultural perspective, the Society emphasizes systemic and long-term approaches with a central focus on social and institutional transformation.

Part II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

i) Participation in the work of the Ecosoc and its subsidiary bodies and/or major conferences and other United Nations meetings

The Society for International Development:

(a) Worked closely on the follow-up of the 1996 World Food Summit (WFS) process and participated in the civil society preparations towards the World Food Summit held in 2002. An assessment of the WFS process was made available in "*Development vol. 44.4 on 'Food Security and Livelihoods*".

(b) Attended the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) held in Johannesburg in August/September 2002.

(c) Attended the second World Social Forum (WSFII) in Port Alegre, Brazil in 2002.

(d) Attended the European Social Forum held in Florence, Italy in 2002

(e) Attended the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) held in Geneva, Switzerland in February 2003

(f) Attended the UNIDO Industrial Development Board held in Vienna, Austria from 25-27 May 2004.

(g) Attended the 49th Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) held in New York from 28 February to 11 March 2005.

(h) Attended the 58th DPI-NGO Conference on "*Our Challenge: Voices for Peace, Partnerships and Renewal*" held in New York on 7-9 September 2005.

The attendance of these meetings allowed to strengthen the link between SID and the United Nations goals as explained in the next section.

ii) Cooperation with the United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies in the field and/or at Headquarters

SID in partnership with UNESCO published in English and Spanish in the SID journal (Volume 45 n. 4) *Development* on *"Creating Global Communication: Development and the Information and Communication Technologies"*. 1,000 copies were distributed at the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) held in Geneva, Switzerland in February 2003. Moreover, within the framework of the SID Women on the Net Programme (WoN) and in co-operation with the UNESCO Communication Development Division, the Society for International Development together with it's partners: Zanzibar, United Republic of Tanzania and the Centre for Women's Development Studies (CWDS) New Delhi, India conducted a series of training regarding Women on the Net Programme workshops in December 2002 and January 2003 for rural and poor urban women's groups working for gender equality and women's human rights.

United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)

SID in partnership with UNFPA organized three regional meetings in 2002 within the framework of the SID Reproductive Health Programme: The Latin American and the Caribbean Regional Dialogue on "*Reproductive Rights, Violence Against Women: Boys and Men's Roles and Responsibilities*" hosted by CEPIA and held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil on 3-4 May 2002; The South East Asia and the Pacific dialogue on "*Reproductive Rights, Political Mobilization and the Law*" held in Melbourne, Australia on 16-18 July 2002; and the South Asia Regional Dialogue on "*Political Disruption, Women's Empowerment and Health*" held in Nagarkot and Kathmandu, Nepal on 27-29 November 2002. The last of the SID-UNFPA dialogues, combined with the SID South Asia Regional Planning Meeting on *"Women's Empowerment and Sustainable Livelihoods*" from 30 November - 1 December 2002.

The most recent South Asian Dialogue was organized by the SID-Nepal Chapter and with the support of UNFPA and UNIFEM-New Delhi on 17 November 2003. The Minister of Health and Communication, Surua Bahadur Thapa opened the meeting and underlined the importance of reproductive health for poor women. Former President of SID, Dr Nafis Sadik gave a keynote address outlining the many difficulties facing South Asian women. The local head of UNDP, Mathew Kehane, emphasized the importance of human rights and Wasim Zaman from UNFPA focused on the links among the main agreements reached by the UN in Cairo, Beijing and CEDAW, while Soumi Sakai spoke about the Millennium Development Goals helping to end maternal mortality. The Head of UNIFEM Chandani Joshni asked for practical solutions particularly in relation to women being heard in the peace process. Sadig Rasheed, speaking as member of SID's International Executive

Committee, underlined that policy needs to stress women's agency, holistic approach and social movements to support reproductive rights and women's health in its broader complexity.

SID within the framework of it's "*Sustainable Livelihoods and Food Security Programme*" has been closely working on the follow up of the 1996 World Food Summit (WFS) process and participating in the civil society preparations towards the World Food Summit: six years later (WFS:syl) review scheduled for June 2002.

SID regularly participated in the sessions of the FAO Committee on World Food Security (CFS), which monitored the implementation of the 1996 WFS Plan of Action from the perspective of FAO member States. Establishment of contact with official delegates also resulted in a lively debate on the assessment of the WFS process and was made available in the publication of development vol. 44.4 on "*Food Security and Livelihoods*".

Engagement in the work of the Global Forum on Sustainable Food and Nutritional Security has been complemented by identification of SID as Focal point for 'Food Security and Democracy' in the works of the NGOs-Civil Society Group (NGOs-CSO) for the WFS:syl.

SID was involved in the activities of the International NGOs/CSOs Planning Committee (IPC), which was structured around regional, constituencies and thematic focal points. The IPC provided key inputs to the agenda of NGOs consultations, held in parallel to FAO Regional Conferences.

4. OTHER RELEVANT ACTIVITIES

SID has been actively implementing UN resolutions, furthering the debates lead by the UN system, and co-organising activities with the different bodies and agencies.

(a) SID's journal *Development* dealing with United Nations topics and goals

Vol. 45.2 "*Is Another World Possible? World development for peace and freedom*" takes up a nuanced reading of why September 11th happened and civil society responses to it. Intellectuals such as Lourdes Arizpe, David Korten, Amartya Sen, Rosalind P. Petchesky, Johann Galtung and Mahmood Mamdani give such a reading of the geo-political shifts of September 11th. Their reflections complement civil society leaders writing in the journal such as Arundhati Roy, Naomi Klein, Susan George, Nicola Bullard, Peggy Antrobus and Fatma Alloo. Together they point to the questions that need to be asked about the lack of institutional responses to September 11th and the vision that civil society groups are presenting in fora like Durban and Porto Alegre.

Vol. 48.3 "*Peace building through justice*" was launched at the 58th DPI-NGO Conference (held in New York 2005) just before the World Summit. The Midday workshop was chaired by Governing Council Member, Sadig Rasheed with contributors to the journal John Tirman (The United States of America), Executive Director of the Center for International Studies, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Necla Tschirgi (Turkey), Vice President of the International Peace Academy and Sanam

Naraghi-Anderlini (Islamic Republic of Iran) Advisor for Women, Peace & Security. They presented their papers together with May Rihani (The United States of America), Senior Vice-President and Director of Gender Programs from AED and *Development* Editor Wendy Harcourt.

b) The SID project on the Future of Asylum and Migration

The launch of the Declaration of The Hague on the Future of Refugee and Migration Policy which took place in The Hague, The Netherlands, 22nd November 2002. A major shift of focus with regards to asylum and migration is necessary. This was the reason why in November 1999 the Netherlands Chapter of the Society for International Development (SID NL) started an international multidisciplinary Project on the Future of Asylum and Migration. The Project produced the Declaration of The Hague on the *'Future of Refugee and Migration Policy'* as a first result. During its launch, the Declaration was offered to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Mr. Kofi Annan, in the morning of 22 November 2002 at the Peace Palace in The Hague, Netherlands. The Project will reach its successful conclusion with the establishment of a 'Club of The Hague' to follow up on the Declaration.

(c) The SID's Global Women's Empowerment Programme during 2003 and 2004 formed a rich panorama of outreach, alliance building and partnership in support of the ICPD program of action and the Millennium Development Goals in particular the goals 3,4 and 5 relating to gender equality, maternal and child health. The ground laid in the 2002 dialogues was well placed as shown by the success of the media launches of Development Vol. 46.2 on "*Globalization, reproductive rights and health*".

(d) *The SID's Resource based Conflicts in Eastern and Southern Africa: Politics, Policy and Law.* SID put in place a process that was designed to bring together representatives of key civil society groups, community leaders, policy makers, representatives of the international community and academia to try and deepen understanding of resource conflicts in Eastern and Southern Africa. A three day conference brought together some 50 interested stakeholders from Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, Sudan, Ethiopia, Rwanda, Burundi, Democratic Republic of Congo, Zimbabwe and South Africa. The conference held in Nairobi at the end of May 2004, was a first step to building a body of shared knowledge on what is actually going on with respect to a number of resource based conflicts.

(e) "*Italy's "Development Cooperation Days 2005*" began on October 28th in Florence with a conference on the theme "Reaching the MDGs 2005-2015: Challenges in the South". With more than 100 events scheduled to take place all over Italy, this initiative promoted by the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs offers important opportunities to raise the interest of the Italian community on development issues as well as to reflect on development cooperation policies and operations. SID is one of the key partners of the initiative and acts as co-organisers of a number of key events.

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* Reports submitted by non-governmental organizations are issued without formal editing.

1. CHINESE PEOPLE'S ASSOCIATION FOR PEACE AND DISARMAMENT

(Special consultative status granted in 2002)

I. Brief Introduction

Founded in June 1985 by various concerned mass organizations and prominent personages from all walks of life in China, the Chinese People's Association for Peace and Disarmament (CPAPD) is the largest nation-wide non-governmental peace association with a total of 24 important member-organizations.

The objectives of the CPAPD is to promote mutual understanding, friendship and cooperation between the peoples of China and the rest of the world in joint efforts to safeguard world peace, oppose arms race and war, promote arms control and disarmament, strive for the realization of the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction, protect ecological environment and advance economic development and social progress.

The CPAPD has been a member of the Conference of NGOs in Consultative Relationship with the United Nations (CONGO) since 2002. In December 2004, it obtained associative status with the Department of Public Information (DPI) of the United Nations.

II. Participation in the UN Meetings

■ Mr. Niu Qiang, Secretary General of CPAPD and an assistant participated in the NGO Global People's Forum of the World Summit on Sustainable Development in 26 August – 4 September 2002, Johannesburg, South Africa. Mr. Niu made presentations at the commission meetings on sustainable development and human security.

■ Mr. Niu Qiang lead a CPAPD delegation attended the 7th Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) Review Conference at the UN Headquarter in New York from 1-3 May 2005. The delegation distributed a statement calling for safeguarding the integrity of and comprehensively fulfilling the obligations of the NPT, the realization of comprehensive nuclear disarmament, signing and ratifying the CTBT and the concluding of the Cut-off Treaty.

■ Mr. Wang Changyong, deputy Secretary General of the CPAPD attended the second part of the World Summit on Information Society held in Tunisia from 12-19 November 2005. Together with other Chinese NGOs, the CPAPD organized a forum on the theme of "The Chinese NGOs in the civil society, the role as a bridge in ICT(Information Communication Technology) and the United Nations Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)". At the forum, Mr. Wang gave a speech on the CPAPD's endeavor to implement the UN MDGs.

■ Mr. Niu Qiang led a CPAPD delegation to the GPPAC Conference at the United Nations Head quarters in New York from 19-21 July 2005. The theme of the conference was "From Reaction to Prevention: Civil Society Forging Partnerships to Prevent Violent Conflict and Building Peace". The

Conference was organized by the Global Partnership for the Prevention of Armed Conflict (GPPAC) and co-sponsored by the United Nations department of Political Affairs. The CPAPD co-sponsored a workshop on nuclear crisis on the Korean peninsula with Peace Boat Japan during the conference.

III. Cooperation with the United Nations Entities and Agencies

■ The CPAPD attaches importance to exchanges and cooperation with the NGO Section-DESA. At the invitation of the CPAPD and the United Nations Association of China, Ms. Hanifa Mezoui, Chief of NGO Section, DESA led a 3-member group to visit Beijing and Shanghai from 10-18 October 2002. The delegation participated in two workshops in Beijing and Shanghai respectively, making excellent presentations to dozens of Chinese NGOs on capacity-building for NGOs, the roles of NGOs in achieving the MDGs, the work of UN-NGO-IRENE, and the ways to apply for the Consultative Status with ECOSOC. The presentations were warmly welcomed by the Chinese NGOs who felt very helpful for them to strengthen cooperation with the United Nations. Mme. He Luli, Vice-Chairperson of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and CPAPD president met with the delegation.

■ At the request of the NGO Section, DESA, the CPAPD helped the Section to collect answers from some Chinese NGOs on the NGO Questionnaire /Survey on MDGs initiated by the NGO Section. The CPAPD also tried its best to respond to the questionnaire.

■ The representatives of the CPAPD Mr. Fei Yongyi, Ms. You Ningge and Mr. Hou Hongyu attended the 56th, 57th and 58th Annual DPI/NGO Conferences in New York from 8-10 September 2003, 8-10 September 2004 and 7-9 September 2005 respectively. Mr. Hou Hongyu made a presentation on "the current international arms control and non-proliferation situation. The CPAPD representative also participated in and gave a presentation on peace at the China NGO Forum held in Beijing, a preparatory meeting for the 58th Annual DPI/NGO Conference with the participation of Chinese NGOs and UN DPI officials.

■Mr. Niu Qiang led a CPAPD delegation to the International Conference on Gender Mainstreaming and the MDGs con-sponsored by Pakistan government & NGOs and the UN system, held from 28-30 March 2005 in Islamabad, Pakistan. The CPAPD delegation presented a paper entitled "The Role of Chinese Women in Building a Harmonious Society" at a workshop.

IV. Other relevant Activities

■ Participating in or sponsoring international activities of global civil society organizations

• The CPAPD actively participated in the activities sponsored by the Conference of NGOs in Consultative status with the United Nations (CONGO). It sent representatives to the Asian Civil Society Forum sponsored by CONGO from 9-13 December 2002 in Bangkok and the 22nd General Assembly of CONGO held from 4-6 December 2003 in Geneva. Mr. Fei Yongyi, research fellow of CPAPD delivered a speech entitled "Peace and Disarmament Are Still the Common Aspiration of the People of All Countries" at one of the thematic commissions.

- CPAPD representative Ms. Chen Huaifan attended the 4th and 5th Asia Europe People's Forum (ASEM) held in Copenhagen, Denmark 19-22 September 2002 and Hanoi, Viet Nam 6-9 September 2004 respectively. She gave a presentation on the prevention on the weaponization in outer space at a workshop in Copenhagen and made a keynote speech at the first plenary session entitled "Peace and Security".

- From 19-22 December 2003, Ms. You Ningge, Deputy Secretary General of the CPAPD participated in the 5th East Asian Women's Forum held in Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of China. She gave a presentation entitled "Women Can Play a Special Role in Promoting Peace" at the workshop "Women and Peace".

- Mr. Niu Qiang, Secretary General of the CPAPD led a delegation to the 4th World Social Forum which was held from 16-21 January 2004 in Mumbai, India. Mr. Niu gave presentations at some workshops during the Forum. The CPAPD representative also participated in the 5th and 6th World Social Forum held in Porto Alegre, Brazil From Jaun.26 to 31 2005 and Karachi, Pakistan from March 25 to 29, 2006 and gave presentations on peace and development.

- The CPAPD co-sponsored the 16th Congress of the International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War (IPPNW) with the theme of Peace through Health. in Beijing from September 16 to 18, 2004. Mme Huan Guoying, Vice-President of the CPAPD delivered a key-note speech entitled " The Challenges and Opportunities Our World is Facing" at the opening session.

■ Bi-lateral exchanges with CPAPD counterparts
Mme. He Luli, Vice-Chairperson of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and CPAPD president met with the participants.

■Seminars and workshops

- The CPAPD and the Pugwash Conferences on Science and World Affairs co-sponsored the 2nd Pugwash Workshop on East Asian Security from March 7 to 7, 2002 and the 3rd Pugwash Workshop on East Asian Security from April 13 to 15, 2004, and the 4th Pugwash workshop in January 2005 in Beijing respectively. As the coordinator of the Pugwash Group in China, the CPAPD also organized Chinese Scientists to be present at the Pugwash Annual Conferences from 2002 to 2005.

- The CPAPD and the Oxford Research Group (ORG) co-sponsored a multilateral seminar in the Charney Manor, Near Oxford, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland from June 25 to 26, 2002 with the theme of "The Emerging Global Security Environment: Challenges & Opportunities for International Peace and Security. From November 28 to 29, 2005 the CPAPD and the ORG jointly sponsored a round table seminar on "Threats to Security in a Multi-polar World: Global Challenges and Global Solutions" in Beijing. About 40 experts and scholars from China, the United Kingdom and the United States of America joined together and had in-depth discussions on weaponization of outer space, nonproliferation and energy cooperation and competition.

- ■ Peace education and peace activities

- From 2002 to 2005, the CPAPD sponsored the 14th, 15th, 16th and 17th International Week of Science and Peace(IWSP) respectively. The IWSP was to respond the call of the UN resolution of the 43rd UN General Assembly in 1988, which called on countries in the world to organize relevant activities to advocate the role of scientific and technological progress in safeguarding world peace and promoting human progress. UN officials from UNDP or UNESCO Beijing Office were invited to be present at the opening ceremonies. The CPAPD also invited diplomats in Beijing to celebrate the World Science Day for Peace and Development in 2004.

- From 2004 to 2005, the CPAPD has been one of the main sponsors of the China Penglai "Ode to Peace" International Youth Cultural and Artistic Festival which was praised by UNESCO as one of the biggest rallies of the human being appealing for peace up to now. The CPAPD also helped to settled down the first replica of the "World Peace Gong" from the Indonesian World Peace Committee to Penglai in 2004.

- In the wake of the catastrophic Indian Ocean earthquake and tsunami, the CPAPD sent letters of sympathy to peace organizations in the tsunami stricken countries and donated 50,000 RMB to the China Charity Foundation to help those countries in their disaster relief and reconstruction. In addition, every staff members of the CPAPD made donations as well.

2. FAMILY HEALTH INTERNATIONAL

(Special consultative status granted in 2002)

PART I. Introduction

Family Health International (FHI) is dedicated to improving lives, knowledge, and understanding worldwide through a highly diversified program of research, education, and services in family health. Since 1971, we have worked with national governments and local communities throughout the developing world to meet the public health needs of some of the world's most vulnerable people, supporting lasting improvements in the health of individuals and their families. Through a broad range and depth of expertise, FHI has the ability to examine key issues from multiple research perspectives and deliver results that have global impact. Our staff – in nearly 40 offices serving 78 countries – and our network of partners in research and services give us the local understanding and capacities needed for high quality, comprehensive responses and sustained impact. It is this combination of resources that has enabled FHI to make meaningful contributions to the ambitious objectives of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), the World Health Organization (WHO), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), and the United Nations Millennium Development Goals.

There have been no significant changes in FHI's organizational vision and functions in terms of its orientation, its program, or the scope of its work during the current reporting period covered by this quadrennial report.

PART II. Contribution of FHI to the work of the United Nations

Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies

1. WHO "3 by 5" Global Partners Meeting, May 11-12, 2004, Geneva, Switzerland. FHI attended and supported the WHO " 3 by 5" initiative.

2. International AIDS Conference, 2002, Barcelona, Spain. FHI supported the activities of the first "Youth Force,' raising youth awareness of the importance of involving young people in HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment.

Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies in the field and/or at Headquarters

Space allowed for the quadrennial report does not allow for a full accounting of FHI cooperation with United Nation bodies and specialized agencies in the field. Suffice it to say that over the past four years, FHI has worked cooperatively with UN agencies, including WHO, UNAIDS, UNFPA and UNICEF, in more than 200 instances. The examples that follow provide a flavor of that cooperation.

- FHI works collaboratively in an on-going relationship with the WHO office in Geneva to help strengthen the global response to HIV/AIDS and other STIs by providing expert technical advice and support through the contributions to the development of revised WHO algorithms for STI treatment.

- FHI also works closely with WHO on a number of family planning and reproductive health initiatives. For, example, since 2002, FHI has had staff seconded to WHO to facilitate the development of evidence-based family planning guidance in the WHO Department of Reproductive Health and Research (RHR). FHI assists WHO with the Continuous Identification of Research Evidence (CIRE) system which identifies, synthesizes, and evaluates new family planning scientific evidence as it becomes available.

- FHI has collaborated with a number of United Nations agencies during the reporting period on youth-focused efforts, including the development of a five-part toolkit for peer education. Initially produced for the Youth Peer Education network (Y-PEER), a project coordinated by UNFPA in Eastern Europe and Central Asia, the toolkit is now being distributed globally.

- Since February 2004 FHI/Senegal and WHO/Senegal have worked very closely on a special task force to revise and revitalize the Country Coordinating Mechanism (CCM) - 2003 – ongoing.

- In Indonesia, FHI worked with WHO and UNAIDS locally to assist in training of staff, logistics, and monitoring implementation of ART as part of "3 by 5" follow-up - 2004.

- In Russia, FHI worked with WHO to improve TB programming in Kaliningrad, including training health care workers and developing an new monitoring and surveillance system on TB and HIV – 2002.

- In China, FHI works with the WHO office in China to help strengthen the national response to HIV/AIDS, including participating as a core technical partner in WHO-sponsored technical sponsored technical consultative meeting for improving the quality of implementation of care and ARV treatment.

- On an on-going basis, since 2002, FHI, as a founding member, has continued to participate in the Implementing Best Practices (IBH) Initiative, established in 1999 by the World Health Organization's Reproductive Health and Research Unit (WHO/RHR). The primary goal of the IBP is to improve access to and quality of reproductive healthcare through a systematic approach focused on developing and supporting strategies that introduce, adapt, and apply evidence-based practices in reproductive health.

Initiatives undertaken by FHI in support of internationally agreed upon development goals, in particular, the Millennium Development Goals

FHI contributed to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in the following four geographical regions: Central America, South America, Africa, and Asia. Major actions have been undertaken with regard to Goal 6, Combating HIV/AIDS, Malaria, and Other Diseases, specifically with regard to Target 1, aimed at reducing the spread of HIV/AIDS by half. During the first half of 2006, FHI and its partners worldwide:

- reached more than 3,500,000 people with community outreach programs promoting HIV prevention;

- distributed more than 90,000,000 condoms through more than 5000 service outlets;

- provided counseling and testing to more than 430,000 individuals;

- provided services to about 80,000 pregnant women through 257 service outlets to prevent mother to child transmission;

- provided services to nearly 100,000 orphans and vulnerable children; and

- trained more than 5800 individuals to provide HIV/AIDS prevention programs.

3. INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON IRRIGATION AND DRAINAGE

(Special consultative status granted in 1954)

Part I

The International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage (ICID) is established as a Scientific, Technical, Professional, and Voluntary Not-for-profit Non-Governmental International Organization (NGO-ONG), dedicated, inter alia, to enhance the world-wide supply of food and fibre for all people by improving water and land management and the productivity of irrigated and drained lands through the appropriate management of water, environment and application of irrigation, drainage and flood control techniques. ICID has its network of about 60 active National Committees in 105 countries.

Part II

i) Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and/or major conferences and other United Nations meetings.

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

- **World Food Summit: `*Five Years Later*', FAO, Rome, Italy, 10-13 June 2002:**
ICID supported the idea of the `*International Alliance Against Hunger*' on the understanding that it should be placed under FAO's responsibility and not lead to the creation of a new agency.

- **123rd Session of FAO held in Rome, Italy, 28 October - 2 November 2002:**
A project on "*Gender Analysis in Farmers' Water Management*" was jointly proposed by ICID and FAO (Land and Water Department and Gender Department) with the aim to organize four training courses in four African and Asian Countries on `Irrigation Water Management'.

- ICID sent information on ICID's efforts in the direction of alleviating poverty and hunger to the *International Alliance Against Hunger*, an initiative of FAO who disseminated a call for action on 16 October 2003 (World Food Day).

- A Memorandum of Understanding was signed on behalf of ICID and Dr. M. Bazza, FAO Regional Office for Near East at Montpellier, France during 55th International Executive Council (IEC) meeting from 5-11 September 2004.

- ICID also contributed to a large number of other meetings of FAO / International Program for Technology and Research in Irrigation and Drainage (IPTRID). ICID President Peter Lee is also the Chairman of IPTRID Consultative Group (CG) and held over 4 meetings - *(i) IPTRID CG meeting, Montreal, Canada, 26 July 2002; (ii) IPTRID CG meeting, Montpellier, France, 18 September 2003; (iii) Joint IPTRID Consultative Group (CG) and Management Committee (MC) meeting, 9 September 2004, Moscow (iv) IPTRID CG meeting, Beijing, China, 13 September 2005*. In the above meetings, IPTRID reviewed its mandated terms of references on water conservation, modernization of irrigation and drainage projects and capacity building for sustainable irrigation and drainage management. At the Beijing meeting in September 2005, the Mission Statement of IPTRID was modified to include two of Millennium Development Goals related to "*Poverty alleviation, food security and improved livelihoods, as well as to ensure environmental sustainability*".

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

- **ICID participation in UNESCO IHP-V - Project 5.4.**

A publication on '*Coping with Water Scarcity*' was brought out (Tech. Document No. 58, UNESCO, 2002 with co-authorship of ICID - Prof. L.S. Pereira).

World Meteorology Organization (WMO)

- With the initiative of ICID, Dr. M. Jarraud, Secretary General of WMO delivered a Keynote speech during World Congress on Natural Disaster Mitigation in 19-22 February 2004, New Delhi, India.

ii) Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies in the field and/or at Headquarters.

- From 21-23 March 2005, ICID participated in United Nations/Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN/DESA), 2nd International Forum on Partnerships for Sustainable Development held in Marrakech, Morocco. Secretary General made a presentation on `ICID's initiative with partnership of International Organization to focus on Water for Food, People and Nature and briefed on the exercise `*Country Policy Support Program (CPSP) studies in India and China*'.

- Representing the `User Group', ICID, on behalf of WMO, participated in the Hydrologic Ensemble Prediction Experiment (HEPEX) Workshop held in Colorado, United States of America from 19-22 July 2005.

iii) Initiatives undertaken by the organization in support of internationally agreed development goals, in particular, the Millennium Development Goals

- At 18th ICID Congress in Montreal, Canada from 21-28 July 2002, a Montreal Declaration was released which stressed that alleviating poverty while ensuring the sustainability of the environment under conditions of limited water resources and continuing growth of the population is of vital concern.

- An International Technical Workshop on Drought Management Strategies was held in Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran on 13-14 July 2003 to bring together experts, professionals and practitioners in this field to exchange their experiences and knowledge of combating the droughts that affects the poor, especially in Africa and Asia.

- ICID International Workshop on `Sustainable Development of Water Resources' held in Taipei, Taiwan Province of China from 10-12 November 2003 provided a forum for partnership in development and discussed experience in many Asian countries, which showed that small-scale irrigation works significantly have less adverse impacts on the environment.

- ICID Inter-Regional Conference on "Food production and water: Social and economic issues of irrigation and drainage" held from 5-11 September 2004 in Moscow, Russian Federation, focused on irrigation as a means for socio-economic development as well as poverty alleviation and the general tendency for the reduction of investments in the development and maintenance of land reclamation and water management systems in rural infrastructure.

- First ICID's African Regional Conference on Drainage on the theme "Drainage in Africa: Challenges and Opportunities for Enhancing Quality of Life" from 6-9 December 2004 in Cairo, Egypt pointed out in improving the quality of life of people through a package of economic and social benefits, while safeguarding key ecological functions, should be the goal of any drainage interventions.

- A Beijing Declaration brought out on the conclusion of the 19th ICID Congress on the theme "Use of water and land for food security and environmental sustainability" held from 10-18 September 2005, Beijing, China recognized the food needs of over 800 million people by 2025 and the inequity and the problem of malnutrition in Least Developed Countries. It stated that the global food production will have to be doubled to achieve satisfactory food security for all.

iv) Activities in support of Global Principles: 2002-2005

ICID and its National Committees celebrated the World Water Day on 22 March 2002, 2003, 2004 and 2005 on the themes assigned for each year. ICID successfully urged its National Committees to observe various United Nations declared days.

ICID's Country Policy Support Program (CPSP) was undertaken partnering other International Organizations like International Water Management Institute (IWMI); International Program for Technology and Research in Irrigation and Drainage (IPTRID); The World Bank; FAO; and International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI). This project covered China, India, Mexico, Pakistan and Egypt and contributed objectively on the issues relating to Water for Food, Environment and People Sectors. ICID joined as partners in the Dialogue (*on Food and Environment*) and `*Comprehensive Assessment*', handled by other international agencies like Global Water Partnership (GWP), FAO, WHO, WWF, etc.

ICID has created two special Task Forces (TFs) to pay attention to the socio-economic and food needs of Least Developed Countries in Asia as well as Africa, and one new Working Group on "*Global Climate Change and Irrigation*" was constituted in September 2005 in Beijing, China to address climate change issues affecting water resources and irrigated agriculture.

4. INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF CHEMICAL ASSOCIATIONS

(Special consultative status granted in 1998)

Part I. Introduction

The International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) is the world-wide voice of the chemical industry, representing chemical manufacturers and producers all over the world. It accounts for more than 75 per cent of chemical manufacturing operations with a production exceeding USD 1.6 trillion annually. Almost 30 percent of this production is traded internationally. ICCA promotes and coordinates Responsible Care and other voluntary chemical industry initiatives. ICCA has a central role in the exchange of information within the international industry, and in the development of position statements on matters of policy. It is also the main channel of communication between the industry and various international bodies that are concerned with health, environment, capacity building and trade-related issues, including the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD), the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR), the World Trade Organization (WTO) and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation & Development (OECD).

Part II. Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies

A. Participation in the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and/or conferences and other United Nations meetings

During the reporting period 2002-2005, oral and written statements have been made on various items of relevance, and ICCA representatives actively participated in the following meetings:

2002

1) UNEP Governing Council, 7th Special Session/Global Ministerial Environment Forum (Cartagena, Colombia, 12-15 February 2002); ICCA attended to participate in the debate on the development of a Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management.

2) 4th session of the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations World Summit on Sustainable Development (Bali, Indonesia, 27 May-7 June 2002); ICCA participated and actively contributed to the work of the chemicals contact group.

3) World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) (Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002); An ICCA delegation participated in the development of the chemicals related part of the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation; ICCA organized a side-event to discuss the development of a capacity building action plan; ICCA had a booth at the official WSSD exhibit mainly displaying the Responsible Care Initiative.

2003

1) **22nd session of the UNEP Governing Council (Nairobi, Kenya, 3-7 February 2003); ICCA attended and lobbied for a balanced SAICM mandate.**

2) **11th Session of the United Nations' Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD 11), (New York, United States of America, 28 April-9 May 2003); ICCA took part and contributed to the multi-stakeholder dialogue sessions.**

3) **1st session of the Preparatory Committee for the Development of a Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM PrepCom 1), (Bangkok, Thailand, 9-13 November 2003). ICCA participated and submitted a number of interventions including its SAICM perspectives with focus on the need to bridge the gap with developing countries and to take account of the achievements under voluntary initiatives.**

2004

1) **UNEP Governing Council, 8th Special Session/Global Ministerial Environment Forum (Seoul, Republic of Korea, 29-31 March 2004); ICCA was present at the Global Civil Society Forum as well as the Governing Council/GMEF itself. ICCA contributed to all relevant health and environment topics.**

2) **12th session of the United Nations' Commission on Sustainable Development (UN CSD 12), (New York, United States, 19-30 April 2004); ICCA attended and contributed actively to the multi-stakeholder dialogue sessions.**

3) **2nd session of the Preparatory Committee for the Development of a Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM PrepCom-2), (Nairobi, Kenya, 4-8 October 2004). ICCA participated and provided a number of oral and written interventions including its updated perspectives on the development of SAICM.**

2005

1) **23rd session of the UNEP Governing Council (Nairobi, Kenya, 21-25 February 2005); ICCA participated in the Global Civil Society Forum and attended the Governing Council itself. ICCA mainly contributed to the work of the chemicals contact group.**

2) **13th session of the United Nations' Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD-13), (New York, United States, 11-22 April 2005); ICCA took part and actively contributed to the multi-stakeholder dialogue sessions.**

3) **1st Conference of the Parties of the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs COP-1), (Punta del Este, Uruguay, 2-6 May 2005); ICCA attended and presented its position.**

B. Co-operation with UN bodies and specialised agencies

ICCA cooperated with United Nation bodies and specialised initiatives by, among others:

- Officially committing to the environmental chapter of the United Nations Global Compact;
- Holding meetings with United Nations Institute for Training and Research on the United Nations Globally Harmonised System for the packaging and labelling of chemical substances; and,
- Cooperating with the Secretariats of the Rotterdam Convention and of the Stockholm Convention; cooperating with the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management Secretariat to advance implementation.

C. Other relevant activities

- ***Consultations and co-operation with officials of the United Nations Secretariat***

ICCA staff regularly meets with high-level United Nations' officials, to discuss issues of common interest and to offer technical/scientific expertise. In addition to that, ICCA representatives regularly participate in the Major Group dialogue segment of the Commission on Sustainable Development sessions, and are in regular contacts with the Commission on Sustainable Development Secretariat.

- ***Preparation of papers and/or other material at the request of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies, or of the United Nations Secretariat***

In 2005, invited by United Nations Environment Programme, ICCA drafted a so-called report card describing progress made on goals and challenges included in the ICCA sectoral report on the contribution to the implementation of the three elements of sustainable development (environmental, economic, and social) prepared as part of an United Nations Environment Programme project for the World Summit on Sustainable Development held in 2002. The outline of the ICCA report card has been discussed with United Nations Environment Programme and external stakeholders at a consultative meeting organized by United Nations Environment Programme in October 2005.

- ***Other examples of consultative and substantive activities, including financial assistance received from or given to the United Nations, field-level collaboration, joint sponsorship of meetings, seminars, studies, etc.***

ICCA is participating in the "Global Partnership for Capacity Building to Implement the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS)". This partnership has been officially launched by the lead organization United Nations Institute for Training and Research as a so-called type 2 partnership at the World Summit on Sustainable Development.

5. MEDICO INTERNATIONAL

(Special consultative status granted in 2002)

Introduction

i. Purpose and activities: Medico International is a medical relief, development and human rights organization whose general objective is the improvement of health conditions in Africa, Asia, Middle East and Latin America. Taking a preventive stand for the benefit of health, the organization considers health as a political affair which highly depends on nutrition, housing conditions, income, the social fabric, and culture. Inspired by the World Health Organization (WHO), Medico International works to strengthen the idea of public health care (PHC) particularly for displaced people, refugees, and victims of war. The organization also works to carry forward the understanding between nations by informing on the reasons for injustice, misery and underdevelopment.

The organization provides financial and technical support to health related projects of grass-root initiatives, local Non Governmental Organizations (NGO) and governmental departments in Africa, Asia and Latin America. The exchange of local and regional knowledge and the development of health related concepts and strategies are supported by intensive international networking, emphasizing a South-South approach. The organization is actively involved in advocacy, human rights and international public campaigns, such as the Nobel Peace prize winning "International Campaign to Ban Landmines", co-founded by the organization in 1991. The organization is also active in education for development, present in the World Wide Web, distributing material and information, organizing national and international conferences, hosting workshops and seminars for politicians, development experts and the public in general.

ii. While there have been no significant changes of the organisation's aims, purposes and its organisational structure during the reporting period, Medico International together with four other German NGOs ("Bread for the World", "Misereor", "German Agro Action" and "terre des hommes") formed an alliance in order to co-ordinate their public relation activities in cases of major disasters such as the Tsunami. Purpose of the 2005 established alliance that is called "Entwicklung hilft" (Development matters) is to highlight the need for long-term engagements even in times of emergency.

Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

_i._ Participation in major United Nations meetings.

During the reporting period Medico International mainly participated in United Nations meetings dealing with global health and the specific problems caused by landmines.

- 2002: World Health Assembly, fifty-fifth Session, 13 – 18 May 2002, Switzerland, Geneva. Representatives of Medico International attended and lobbied member states for the implementation of the WHO strategy on essential drugs.

- Group of Experts of the States Parties to the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons, 21 – 24 May 2002, Switzerland, Geneva: Medico International attended and lobbied in coordination with ICRC (International Committee of the Red Cross) for an extension of the Ban of Anti-personnel Mines to specific Anti-tank Mines.

- 2003: Representatives attended meetings of the Standing Committee of the States Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on Their Destruction ("Ottawa Treaty"), 1- 5 February 2003, and 16 – 17 November 2003, Switzerland Geneva.

- Commission on Human Rights, fifty-ninth Session, 17 March – 14 April 2003, Switzerland, Geneva: a representative attended and lobbied for gender issues in Human Rights.

- 2004: Representatives contributed to the Intersessional Work Programme and the Preparatory Meeting of the First Review Conference of the "Ottawa-Treaty", 9 - 12 February 2004, Switzerland Geneva.

- World Health Assembly, fifty-seventh Session, 17 – 22 May 2004 Switzerland, Geneva: representatives attended and lobbied for an integrated approach to the Millennium Development Goals.

- 2005: Representatives attended several meetings, all related to the problem of landmines: Intersessional Work Programme and Meeting of the Standing Committees, 13-17 June 2005, Switzerland, Geneva, and Sixth Meeting of the States Parties to the "Ottawa-Treaty", 28 November – 2 December 2005, Croatia, Zagreb.

ii) Cooperation with United Nations bodies in the field and at Headquarters.

- Programme in collaboration with World Food Programme (WFP) to secure basic food provision to Sahrawi refugees in Algeria, 2002-2005

- Technical assistance to United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in provision and distribution of medical items for Sahrawi refugees in Algeria, 2002-2005

- Consultations with UNICEF on basic health care provision and vaccination for Sahrawi refugees in Algeria, 2002-2003

- Several projects in coordination with "United Nations Mine Action Centre for Afghanistan" (UN-MACA) to clear minefields and to promote mine awareness, 2002-2005

- Together with the international NGO network "Health Action International" contribution to UNAIDS in studying the prevalence of HIV/AIDS in Peru and other countries, 2003

- Mine action in support of repatriation programmes of UNHCR and the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) in the province of Mexico, Angola, 2003-2004

iii) Activities in line with the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

The organization contributed to the Millennium Development Goals in Latin America (Brazil, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Peru), Africa (Algeria, Angola, Mozambique, South Africa, Sierra Leone), Middle East (Iraq; Israel; Lebanon; territory under the administration of the Palestinian Authority and occupied Palestinian territories, areas under the administration of the Israeli government; Turkey) and Asia (Afghanistan). Major actions have been undertaken in the following:

Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

Target 2: Half the proportion of people who suffer from hunger

- Refugees fed or given nutritional care = 155.430 (2002- 2005): - Support to the resettlement of IDPs (Internally Displaced Persons) by providing non food items = 12.000 beneficiaries (2002),

Goal 3: Promote Gender Equity and Empower Women

Target 10: Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education preferably by 2005, and at all levels by 2015

- Literacy courses for women = 40 p.a. (2002 – 2004)

Goal 5: Improve maternal health

Target 6: Reduce by three quarters the maternal mortality ratio

- Beneficiaries of general medical care = 305.000 – 350.000 annual average:
- Training of community midwives = 25 (2002-2003),
- Safe delivery training courses = 90 (2005)

Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

Target 7: Have halted by 2015 and begin to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS

- Training of health workers in "Preventing Mother-to-Child HIV-Transmission" = 10 (2002)
- Beneficiaries of support to HIV/AIDS-Orphans = 651 (2003 – 2005)
- Production and distribution of manuals and charter on HIV/AIDS = 500

Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability

Target 10: Halve the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and sanitation

- Integral community sanitation and environmental health programmes supported = 1.100
- Beneficiaries of community health centres established in seven Indian villages = 10.500

Target 11: Achieve significant improvement in lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers

- Sustainable resettlement of landless families by establishing a new residential area, creating food-security, and the legalisation of land ownership = 1.448 beneficiaries (2002-2005)

iii) Activities in Support of Global Principles

During the reporting period the organization has given special emphasis to programmes aiming on ***peace-building*** in war-torn societies. Thus, community-based reconciliation projects were supported in the KwaZulu-Natal area around Durban in South Africa. Although complex and time-consuming a noticeable reduction of hostilities between families of different ethnic groups could be achieved. The lessons learned in KwaZulu-Natal helped to set up similar programmes for victims of violence in Sierra Leone. Promoting a "South to South" networking, psychosocial experts trained in the organization's projects in South Africa went to Freetown and organised workshops for child-soldiers, handicapped people and sexual abused girls and women. The activities performed in Sierra Leone accompanied the UN-initiated "Truth and Reconciliation Process" that has been held in Sierra Leone between 2002 -2004, and successfully contributed to the over all aim of peace-building. Strengthening the UN-efforts to conflict-resolution medico international also supported peace-building activities in the areas of Ixil, Ixcán, San Martín, and Rabinal in Guatemala. Specific emphasis was given to raising public awareness to the fact that restoring peace requires integrated activities, time and therefore long-term commitment.

Medico International has been heavily engaged in ***defending humanitarian aid*** against its misuse in the context of political and military interests. On March 28 and 29, 2003 the organisation took charge of the Frankfurt symposium "Rethinking the Power of Aid", that was highly covered by the media and attended by German and some European NGOs (Heinrich Böll Foundation/Germany , Physicians for Human Rights/Israel, Médecins sans Frontières/Germany, Caritas International/Germany, Friedrich Ebert Foundation/Germany, German Agency for Technical Cooperation/Germany, Health Action International/Amsterdam, WEED-World Economy, Ecology & Development/Germany, the European NGO-Network Voluntary Organisations in Cooperation for Emergency, VOICE "/Brussels). The organisation's executive director promoted to perceiving aid in the context of human rights rather than in the context of private charity. In that sense the organisation took the World Human Rights Day in 2003 as an occasion to strengthen the public awareness of the ***UN - "International Covenant of the Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights"***. In lectures, articles, and a preface to an internationally distributed booklet on Human Rights published by the Frankfurt Book Fair, the organisation supported the concept of realising and protecting Human Rights as an obligation of the global society.

Besides the responsibility of individual states, also the United Nations and its bodies should be in the position to properly respond to the needs and rights of refugees, victims of war and natural disasters. The importance of international institutions such as OCHA was highlighted when the world has been confronted with the devastating impact of the Tsunami in 2005.

Also in 2005 Medico International supported the international NGO-network "Peoples Health Movement" to publish the first civil-society based "Global Health Watch", also strengthening the health related paragraphs of the "International Covenant of the Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights". The organisation promoted the ***right to health care*** and, particular, to essential drugs as basic for the improvement of global health conditions.

At the end of the reporting period Medico International together with Medicines Sans Frontiers, Oxfam, Consumers International and others started to lobby the member-states of the World Health Organization (WHO) for the need for a new political framework that assures essential health research and development. As a result of these activities an "Intergovernmental Working Group" on Public Health and Innovation was established, that will contribute to fulfilling MDG Goal 6.

In November 2005 Medico International jointly with the United Nations in New York organised an art exhibition on landmines. The exhibition was shown in the UN-Building, the opening ceremony attended by the then Under-Secretary-General Jean-Marie Guehenno and the executive director of Medico International

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* Reports submitted by non-governmental organizations are issued without formal editing.

1. AFRICA LEGAL AID
(Special consultative status granted in 2002)

Introduction

i. Aims and Purposes of the Organization and Main Course of Action

Africa Legal Aid's vision is to make human rights a reality for all Africans. AFLA's Mission is to promote and protect human rights in Africa by establishing the rule of law and by ending the culture of impunity, as well as by contributing African perspectives to international debates and standards. AFLA's main activities in carrying out its Pan-African mission include capacity-building training programs, seminars and experts' meetings, publications, facilitating North-South dialogue and contributing African perspectives to international debates and standards setting, and providing client consultation and legal assistance to a wide range of organizations.

ii. Changes With Significant Impact on the Organization

In May 2005, Africa Legal Aid signed a Headquarters Agreement with the Government of Ghana which allows AFLA to maintain its International and Pan-African Secretariat in Accra and which accords special immunities and diplomatic privileges. Following the completion of this agreement, AFLA began the transition of its headquarters from the Netherlands to Ghana. It was especially appropriate that this major step occur in the same year as AFLA's 10th anniversary. Both events demonstrate the maturity of AFLA and its stature as a highly-respected Pan-African human rights organization with a strong presence in international human rights proceedings. AFLA's Accra offices are now established and the transition is nearly complete. AFLA will also open a southern Africa regional office in Pretoria, South Africa in 2006. These changes provide AFLA with greater capacity to carry out its mission.

PART II
Contribution of the Organization to the Work of the United Nations

i. Participation in the Work of Economic and Social Council, Conferences and Meetings

At the core of AFLA's activities and mandate is a push for the creation of progressive human rights jurisprudence for Africa. AFLA has pursued a collaborative approach, seeking to create opportunities through which legal institutions in Africa – human rights organizations (at various levels), the judiciary, private bars, government ministries, attorneys-general and the regional human rights system – can germinate norms and practices that abhor human rights violations. AFLA has been in the forefront of implementation of the International Criminal Court Statute by African nations, as well as in the activities of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights. AFLA has also focused on underdeveloped areas of human rights, such as the rights of women and children, as well as economic, social and cultural rights.

1. The Resumed Session of the United Nations Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations, 14-25 January 2002, New York, USA. AFLA's Executive Director attended in conjunction with AFLA's application for special consultative status.

2. AFLA participated in a meeting on United Nations Reform and Africa held in Abuja, Nigeria on 23-24 August, 2005 organized by Action Aid and presented a paper, "The United Nations Reform: Opportunities for Protecting Human Rights in Africa."

ii. Cooperation with United Nations Bodies and/or Special Agencies

1. AFLA has Observer Status with the United Nations International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda and maintains a close working relationship with the staff of the Tribunal. In addition, Tribunal officials, including the former President, the Registrar, and the Office of the Prosecutor, have participated in AFLA activities. These include the groundbreaking Experts' Meetings on "African Perspectives on Universal Jurisdiction for International Crimes" held in Cairo, Egypt 30-31 July 2001 and Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, 18-20 October 2002, as well as the high-level conference in Accra, Ghana on "The International Criminal Court and Africa" on 24-25 October 2003. Participants at the 2001-2002 meetings prepared and adopted the historic "Cairo-Arusha Principles on Universal Jurisdiction in Respect of Gross Human Rights Offences: An African Perspective," which was issued at the 2003 conference. In addition, AFLA dedicated a special edition of its *Africa Legal Aid Quarterly* (April June 2001) to the work of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda.

2. AFLA has been a leader in promoting South-North dialogue to assure that African voices and perspectives on human rights and development cooperation are given equal weight in international debates, standards-setting and agreements. For example, AFLA's 7-8 April, 2005 seminar in Maastricht, the Netherlands addressed "North-South Aspects of the Statue of the International Criminal Court and International Justice" with 50 participants including high officials of the ICC and the government of Ghana.

iii. Initiatives in Support of Internationally Agreed Development Goals

Africa Legal Aid is not a development organization per se, but is making a key contribution to development goals by working to create a stable human rights environment and the rule of law in African countries. Development cannot flourish in the midst of terrorism, war, denial of free choice and the absence of the rule of law. AFLA's pioneering human rights work helps to create the necessary foundation for development.

1. AFLA entered a partnership with Action Aid International Ghana (AAIG) to provide capacity-building training, to promote accessibility to the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights, to strengthen the Commission through collaboration with African non-governmental organizations and to coordinate the participation of Ghana-based development policy groups in the 38th Ordinary Meeting of the Commission in Banjul, the Gambia from 21 November to 5 December, 2005.

2. On 16-17 December 2002, AFLA organized a pilot meeting in Maastricht, the Netherlands, entitled "Setting Africa's Agenda: Critical Dialogues on Human Rights and Development Cooperation," as well as a follow-up meeting on "The AU-NEPAD and Changing Relations Between Africa and Northern Countries," from 24-25 June, 2003, in Maastricht, the Netherlands. AFLA is providing capacity-building training that supports New Partnership for Africa's Development's (NEPAD) recognition that conditions of peace, security, political stability, good governance, a human rights culture and sound economic management are prerequisites for sustainable development. AFLA also devoted a special issue of its *Africa Legal Aid Quarterly* (April-June, 2003) to "The AU-NEPAD and Changing Relations Between Africa and Northern Countries."

3. The Millennium Development Goal most directly related to AFLA's work is to Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women. AFLA is very involved in issues of human rights for women and children. For example, the second volume in AFLA's Special Book Series, entitled *Litigating Economic and Social Rights in Africa* (released 2004), focuses in detail on women, including chapters on litigating women's and children's rights. AFLA also published a special issue of *The Africa Legal Aid Quarterly* (July-September, 2003) dedicated to Women in Conflict Situations.

iv. Activities in Support of Global Principles

1. AFLA has focused on observing and promoting Africa Human Rights Day on October 21 each year. In 2005, AFLA celebrated its 10th anniversary with a special event in Accra, Ghana in conjunction with Africa Human Rights Day.

2. In October, 2005, AFLA published *African Perspectives on International Criminal Justice*, the third volume of the organization's Special Book Series, which describes and analyses from an African perspective the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda, the International Criminal Court and the semi-international Special Court for Sierra Leone, as well as the role of national courts exercising universal jurisdiction and local forms of justice, such as the Rwandan gacaca system.

3. The inaugural lecture in AFLA's Human Rights Lecture Series was presented on 12 July, 2004 in Accra, Ghana, by Prof. Ali A. Mazrui, Director of the Institute of Global Cultural Studies and Chancellor of Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology, Thika and Nairobi, Kenya. Prof. Mazrui's lecture was entitled "The Ethics of Africa's Governance: Rights, Rules and Relativism."

4. AFLA presented a Consolidated Capacity-Building Program in Nairobi, Kenya on 12-14 February, 2004 for) NGOs, civil society groups and others in Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda to build human rights awareness, promote access to justice, raise awareness of the rules of the ICC Statute and promote the role of NGOs and civil society groups in developing regional and international human rights systems.

5. AFLA has provided consultation and direct legal advice to a wide range of stakeholders and collaborators. In some cases this has involved assistance with litigation before national courts, regional forums and international bodies.

6. In 2005, AFLA began development of a Case Law Digest, as well as an accompanying training program and manual which will provide a comprehensive digest of all decisions by the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights, including analysis of each.

2. AFRICAN AMERICAN ISLAMIC INSTITUTE
(General consultative status granted in 1998)

The African American Islamic Institute (AAII) is an international humanitarian NGO with sixteen (16) affiliates, twelve (12) of which are located in sub-Saharan Africa. AAII's objective is to develop a capacity for sustainable human and natural resource development focusing on human rights, health care, education and literacy, alleviation of poverty, food and water resource development, the status of women, protection of children and the promotion of peace. The teachings of Islam provide the foundation for AAII's humanitarian work. AAII's programs and projects are accessible to all people, without regard to religion, gender, or age.

To meet its objective during the four years reflected in this report, AAII participated in the work of the Economic and Social Council, attended major conferences and other United Nations meetings and carried out numerous activities with Special Agencies of the United Nations, specifically, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the United Nations Department of Public Information (UNDPI) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). AAII's activities contributed to Millennium Development Goals in Africa. through its Maida Food Distribution Program, Shifa-al-Asqam clinics in two medically underserved rural communities in Senegal that provide primary and reproductive health care, training for community midwives and have significantly reduced maternal and infant mortality and its building of a new school in Kossi-Atlanta, Senegal and a new building that has added ten new classrooms to AAII's school in Medina-Kaolack, Senegal.

In addition, AAII's Chairman has worked to engage Islamic leaders in the dialogue regarding population as it relates to sustainable development issues of food and water, poverty alleviation, use of natural resources, education and health. With regard to the status of women, AAII has sustained its efforts to promote literacy and education among women and girl children, economic opportunity, reduced maternal morbidity and mortality, family planning services, an end to female genital mutilation (FGM), the promotion of breast feeding and the initiation in this reporting period of a Vasicovaginal Fistula (VVF) hospital in Nigeria.. AAII's Chairman continues to speak out against violence against children and AAII's Fatimata Zahra Orphan Care Program continues to provide care for children who have lost their parents to HIV/AIDS or who have been abandoned as a result of the extreme poverty that rendered their parents unable to care for them.

Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and /or conferences and other United Nations Meetings:

- AAII Representative attended Commission for Social Development in New York on 11 February, 2002.
- AAII Chairman attended the United Nations Drought and Desertification Conference of Parties, Dakar, Senegal on 10 April, 2002.
- AAII Chairman and delegation attended World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September, 2002, during which AAII's Chairman organized and led the "Spiritual Development and Spirituality" Seminar.
- AAII Representatives attended the DPI/NGO 55th Annual Conference, "Rebuilding Societies Emerging From Conflict: A Shared Responsibility" in New York on 9-11 September, 2002.
- AAII Representatives attended the DPI/NGO 56th Annual Conference, "Human Security and Dignity: Fulfilling the Promise of the "United Nations" in New York on 8-10, September, 2003.
- AAII Representatives attended the DPI/NGO 57th Annual Conference, "Millennium Development Goals: Civil Society Takes Action" in New York on 6-8 September, 2004.
- AAII Representative attended the Economic and Social Council briefing, "Emergency Recommendations of the Millennium Project: in New York on 12 July, 2004.
- AAII Representative attended Informal Interactive Hearing of the General Assembly with NGOs in New York on 23 June, 2005.
- AAII Representative attended Briefing by President of the Economic and Social Council, Ambassador Munir Akram in New York on 25 July, 2005.
- AAII Representatives attended the 58th DPI/NGO Annual Conference, "Voice for Peace: Partnership and Renewal in New York on 7-9 September, 2005.

Contributions to the work of the United Nations, to include Cooperation with the United Nations Special Agencies

- AAII Chairman participated in the UNICEF Child Protection meeting, in June, 2002 in Dakar, Senegal, during which he met with UNICEF Executive Director, Carol Bellamy, to discuss the plight of street children.
- AAII organized the Conference of Parties under the auspices of United Nations Drought and Desertification in Dakar, Senegal, in October, 2002.
- Under the leadership of AAII's Chairman and the supervision of UNFPA, a Steering Committee representing eight African nations was formed to prepare for the establishment of a Network of African Islamic Organizations for Population and Development in Dakar, Senegal in February, 2004.
- AAII Chairman addressed UNFPA conference in Geneva on 12 June, 2004 on "What ICPD Implementation Means to Me As A Religious Leader".
- In cooperation with the UNFPA/UNICEF campaign to eradicate Poliomyelitis in Africa, AAII provided leadership through educational initiatives throughout Senegal and 10 states in Northern Nigeria in 2003-2004.

- AAII held its annual International Islamic Conference attended by representatives of the UNFPA, delegates from AAII's international affiliates throughout Africa and the United States to address problems of population as they relate to women and children, to include; early pregnancy, FGM, family planning, maternal and infant mortality, breast feeding and HIV/AIDS, in Banjul, The Gambia, on 25 December, 2002, 25 December, 2003, 15 January, 2004, and 28 January, 2005.
- AAII Chairman traveled to six regions of Mauritania to raise awareness of population and health issues and activities in November, 2003.
- AAII Chairman met with Secretary General Kofi Annan and the UNFPA Executive Director Thoraya Ahmed Obaid in June, 2004 at United Nations Headquarters in New York to discuss the importance of establishing a network of Islamic organizations for population and development.
- AAII Chairman hosted Mrs. Rima Sala, then Regional Director of UNICEF in West Africa, now Deputy Director of UNICEF, in Kaolack, Senegal in July, 2004 to discuss violence against children and child protection. Following the meeting, Mrs. Sala visited AAII schools and clinics in Medina-Kaolack and Kossi-Atlanta, Senegal.
- AAII Chairman gave the Opening Address of the UNFPA Regional Conference of Islamic Faith-Based Organizations, in Abuja, Nigeria, 14-18 March, 2005.
- AAII Chairman gave address, "Islam, Christianity, Protestantism and Traditional Religions" at the Secretary General's Study on Violence Against Children, Regional Consultation: West and Central Africa, in Bamako, Mali on 23-25 May, 2005.
- Under the auspices of UNFPA, the Network of Islamic African Organizations for Population and Development was established and elected AAII's Chairman its President in Abuja, Nigeria on March 17, 2005.
- In conjunction with the UNFPA, AmeriCares and the government of Zamfara State, Nigeria, AAII initiated the establishment of a Vesicovaginal Fistula (V.V.F.) hospital in Gafau, Nigeria in December, 2005.
- AAII Chairman organized and led "Fighting Terrorism" conferences in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso in July, 2005 and in Kumasi, Ghana in August, 2005. While in Ghana, AAII Chairman held a press conference with 48 media outlets regarding "Islam and the Fight Against Terrorism" in Accra.
- AAII celebrated the International Day of the Disabled on 3 December annually from 2002-2005, with the distribution of more than 1,000 wheelchairs throughout Senegal each year.

3. ASSOCIATION EUROPÉENNE CONTRE LES VIOLENCES FAITES AUX FEMMES AU TRAVAIL

(Special consultative status granted in 1998)

I. The Association européenne contre les violences faites aux femmes au travail (AVFT) is an independent feminist organization that defends rights at work and the integrity of the individual. Its sphere of action and thought is all forms of violence against women, although it specializes in condemning sexist and sexual violence perpetrated in the workplace.

Its actions include intervening on behalf of victims of violence in order to reinstate them in their rights. It organizes campaigns to raise public awareness and provide training courses in order to combat society's tolerance of such violence.

The Association's various activities also take place in a European and international context, mainly through our participation in conferences held under the auspices of the United Nations and in the framework of the close relations that AVFT maintains with many NGOs.

II. Participation in a session of the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women in New York

M. Baldeck (representative) and C. Le Magueresse (President) took part in the meetings of the Commission from 3 to 6 March 2005 and attended a number of NGO workshops, including one organized by the Coalition Against Trafficking in Women on criminalizing the demand for trafficking and prostitution and another by Amnesty International on how to get States to respect their international commitments.

Such occasions are valuable for AVFT, since they give us the opportunity to observe other kinds of activity and to develop an international network of people involved in combating sexual or sexist violence.

In France, action on gender equality and the empowerment of women in accordance with the Millennium Development Goals

- **Cooperation with the State**

AVFT participates every year in meetings organized for NGOs by the Department of Women's Rights and Equality on the current situation in Europe and internationally.

Some of these meetings relate to the agenda of the Commission on the Status of Women. The Government sets out the positions that it proposes to take on the year's topics. As well as being informative, these meetings provide an opportunity for us to put forward our understanding of the situation, to voice criticism and to question the Government on action that it should take or on its failure to meet its commitments.

Thus, at the last meeting in 2005 on France's preliminary report to the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), the AVFT representative, Marilyn Baldeck, spoke on the subject of the family name.

The reservation made by France on that subject cannot be withdrawn so long as the father's right of veto is retained (for a woman to be able to pass her surname down to her children, she has to obtain the agreement of the children's father).

The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women was discussed article by article. This gave us the opportunity to raise a number of questions relating to the situation in France on such topics as the High Authority to Combat Discrimination and Promote Equality, prostitution and the connection between sexual harassment and the equality label.

- **Cooperation with other organizations**

In 2005, AVFT took part in a training day devoted to the Convention organized by the French Coordination for the European Women's Lobby. Most specifically, the session focused on the option of making individual submissions to CEDAW, which has recently been introduced, but so far hardly used.

When it organizes training sessions, which is about 20 times a year, AVFT invariably includes a presentation about the Convention.

- **Legal proceedings conducted by AVFT**

AVFT is responsible for most of the case law relating to sexual harrassment and sexual violence in the workplace. On the basis of the provisions of the Convention (particularly art. 11), it encourages judges to interpret French law in conformity with international norms.

Projects related to the United Nations

We intend to submit individual petitions to CEDAW; some of our court cases have not been successful, sometimes owing to legal provisions that seem to us to be in contradiction with the Convention. We will continue to attend sessions of the Commission on the Status of Women and cooperate with it, when the topics on its agenda correspond with our own concerns.

4. COLLECTIF SÉNÉGALAIS DES AFRICAINES POUR LA PROMOTION DE L'ÉDUCATION RELATIVE À L'ENVIRONNEMENT

(Special consultative status granted in 1998)

I. Introduction

The Collectif sénégalais des africaines pour la promotion de l'éducation relative à l'environnement (COSAPERE) is a non-profit-making organization consisting primarily of women interested in environmental education and training in the interests of sustainable development.

Its mission is to identify clearly Africa's priorities with regard to the environment, establish the conditions for the effective participation of African populations, and of children in particular, in raising the human development index and to prepare the youth of the continent for active solidarity and the battle for a more just and equitable world.

Its aims are to mobilize Africans in general and women teachers in particular in order to promote environmental education, to involve children as agents in the acquisition and transmission of behaviour that protects the environment and to give children and populations in general the knowledge and skills necessary for the identification and resolution of environmental problems.

For that reason, COSAPERE, in addition to carrying out its programmes, is a member of human-rights groups and networks, in particular those dealing with the environment, women and children. These organizations include: Union collectif sénégalais des africaines pour la promotion de l'éducation relatif à l'environnement; Higher Council for Environment and Natural Resources; National Commission on Sustainable Development; Women's Advisory Committee; Réseau francophone sur les changements climatiques; International NGO Network on Desertification; Réseau des femmes francophones; Huairou Commission: Women, Homes and Community; Réseau droits humains au Sénégal; Comité de réflexion et d'action pour l'environnement; and World March of Women.

II. Contribution to United Nations activities

COSAPERE has contributed, whether orally, in writing or online, to the preparation of the country reports submitted by Senegal to various United Nations bodies and also to online forums on the development community, water, gender and the reform of the United Nations system.

For lack of resources to pay for journeys abroad, we have not attended any United Nations meetings held outside Senegal.

III. Activities

2002

A workshop on ecotourism was organized in conjunction with the Common Country Assessment, the Ministry of Tourism and the Dakar Development Assistance Committee in March. The cost was 998,000 CFA francs.

COSAPERE also participated in a training course for children about the concept of sustainable development so that they could form part of the international contribution by children to the World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg in May; the cost was 1.2 million CFA francs. As a member of the National Commission on Sustainable Development, COSAPERE also took part in all the preparatory proceedings and helped draft the country report for the World Summit.

COSAPERE attended the International Symposium on Volunteering and the Development of Human Capacity in the Information Society in Dakar, at a cost of 50,000 CFA francs, and sent an official delegation to the International Association for Volunteer Effort (IAVE) World Volunteer Conference in Spain.

2003

COSAPERE conducted an awareness-raising campaign in the informal sector with the aim of inculcating an environmentalist culture among the public at large. The campaign consisted mostly of putting up posters, but T-shirts and caps were also distributed. The total cost was 500,000 CFA francs.

2004

COSAPERE sent an official delegation of women to the World Youth Festival, which was held in Barcelona, Spain, from 9 May to 26 September.

COSAPERE celebrated World Habitat Day with discussions, sporting activities (a football tournament) and a rap concert on the theme of shanty towns, the aim being to get the message across to its partners and the young volunteer movement through UN-Habitat statements, video and T-shirts. The total cost came to 850,000 CFA francs.

2005

In March, COSAPERE organized debates in semi-rural areas on the economic power of women and a two-day workshop on the theme of women and sustainable development to mark the tenth anniversary of the Fourth World Conference on Women. The cost was 800,000 CFA francs.

COSAPERE is also engaged in reforesting activities in Rufisque and Fann Hock. It contributed to World Environment Day from 30 May to 5 June and helped set up the local development structures in Fann Hock, with the involvement of all concerned.

5. COUPLE TO COUPLE LEAGUE INTERNATIONAL

(Special consultative status granted in 1998)

Part I

CCLI Mission Statement

The mission of the Couple to Couple League International (CCLI) is to help couples live chaste and generous marriages, to teach Natural Family Planning (NFP) and encourage its virtuous application, to teach ecological breastfeeding and encourage its use, to strengthen families by increasing the number of couples using NFP chastely and generously, and to participate in the mission of the Catholic Church to teach the divine truth about love, marriage and sexuality.

Part II

CCLI teaches and promotes natural family planning couples in various countries throughout the world. In particular, CCLI has focused its mission in Central/South America (Honduras, Mexico, Colombia and Argentina), Africa (Cameroon, Ghana) and India. The teachers in these areas supported the UN's Millennium **Goal 5: Improved maternal health**. Through CCLI's NFP classes, couples learn how to identify the fertile and infertile times of the wife's reproductive cycle. As a result, they learn to practice responsible parenthood and abstain from marital relations during the fertile time when they choose to postpone or avoid pregnancy. CCLI's sympto-thermal method of NFP is a 99%

effective method. (Sympto-thermal method of NFP uses various symptoms of the woman's body, principally her cervical mucus secretions and basal body temperatures, recorded by the couple day-to-day to monitor her current fertility status.) CCLI also explains the effect breastfeeding has in delaying a woman's fertility, and how women can detect the return of fertility whether breastfeeding or bottlefeeding. Lastly, couples in CCLI also learn about how basic nutrition has a positive influence on the fertility cycle and general health.

A brief summary of statistics follows just to give an idea of some of CCLI's activity.

- Cameroon. In calendar year 2002, 55 couples were instructed in NFP; in calendar year 2003, 29 couples were instructed in NFP; in calendar year 2004, 45 couples were instructed in NFP; and in calendar year 2005, 212 couples were instructed in NFP.

- India. In calendar year 2002, 62 couples were instructed in NFP; in calendar year 2003, 27 couples were instructed in NFP; in calendar year 2004, 50 couples were instructed in NFP; and in calendar year 2005, 89 couples were instructed in NFP.

- CCLI's Director of Spanish Development attended and conducted Teacher Training Seminars on 11-21 March 2003, 14-27 October 2004, and 9-16 October 2005 in Buenos Aires, Argentina. The purpose of these seminars was to instruct candidate teaching couples in CCLI's method of NFP leading to eventual certification as CCLI teachers. There are now 12 active teaching couples in Argentina offering a complete course of NFP in their local communities, with another 35 candidate teaching couples in training for official certification.

- Additional countries where CCLI has a working presence of Spanish Speaking Teachers include Honduras, Mexico, and Colombia, and teaching NFP has been accomplished in all of these countries from 2002 – 2005. Honduras- in calendar year 2002, 12 couples were instructed in NFP; in calendar year 2003, 20 couples were instructed in NFP; in calendar year 2004, 16 couples were instructed in NFP and in calendar year 2005, 28 couples were instructed in NFP. Mexico- in calendar year 2002, 24 couples were instructed in NFP; in calendar years 2003 and 2004, no couples were instructed in NFP; in calendar year 2005, 30 couples were instructed in NFP. Colombia- in calendar years 2002, 2003, and 2004, no couples were instructed in NFP; in calendar year 2005, 20 couples were instructed in NFP.

One of CCLI's goals is to continue its mission into countries where it has not been present in the past. For example, in August 2005, CCL conducted its first trip to the country of Ghana, where 25 couples were taught NFP. Our hope is that within a couple of years we can conduct a Teacher Training Seminar in Ghana as well. Based on available resources, CCLI intends to stay as active as possible in the international community in support of the UN's Goal 5, improving maternal health.

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Addendum

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1. DEVELOPMENT ALTERNATIVES WITH WOMEN FOR A NEW ERA (DAWN)

Consultative Status Category: Special (Category II) granted 1995

In accordance with the instructions for the Completion of Quadrennial Reports, this Report contains a brief 5 page double-spaced report particularly on activities regarding DAWN's contribution to the work of the United Nations.

1. DAWN and its Aims & Purpose

DAWN is an international network of women scholars and activists from the economic South who engage in feminist research and analysis of the global environment and are Committed to working for equitable, gender just and sustainable development. The Network encompasses Anglophone Africa, Francophone Africa, South Asia, South East Asia, Latin America, the Caribbean and the Pacific. DAWN's aims and purposes are to examine the economic, social, cultural and political processes which cause and perpetuate inequalities of gender, class and race; to analyse development strategies and their impact on women and the poor, through a feminist perspective; and to seek development alternatives for sustainable and gender just development, through research, analyses, training, advocacy, and communication activities.

DAWN influences debates on global development issues by offering holistic analyses from a South feminist perspective that is both grounded in women's experience and inspired by women's collective strategies and visions. It is an autonomous organization, but works in partnership in various ways with other civil society organizations. Many of DAWN activities are closely related to the work of the United Nations and DAWN and/or Steering Committee members have been invited to advise, co-sponsor, or otherwise contribute to United Nations work including through United Nations Development Fund for Women, United Nations Development Programme, United Nations Fund for Population Activities, United Nations Children Fund and United Nations Research Institute for Social Development

2. Participation in United Nations PreComs Conferences and related regional and NGO meeting:

- International Conference on Population and Development / United Nations General Assembly Special Session agreement Session on Children, in New York, on May, 2002.
- World Summit on Sustainable Development; in Barcelona, Spain on 28-30 April 2002.
- United Nations World Summit on Sustainable Development 4th PrepCom held in Bali, on May 27-7 June 2002.
- Society for International Development-United Nations Funds for Population Activities South East Asia and Pacific Regional 'Reproductive Rights Political Mobilisation and the Law' in Melbourne, Australia on 16-18 July 2002.
- Association of Women In Development Forum on Formation of World Summit on the Information Society Gender Caucus; in Guadalajara on October 2002; related meetings included; Women Participation in WSIS Process, in Bamako, Mali in May 2002; PrepCom 2 in Geneva on 17-28 February 2003; the Regional Ministerial Preparatory conference in Bavaro, Dominican Republic, on 29- 31 January, 2003.

- World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg, South Africa, on 2-11 September 2002.
- Association for Women's Rights in Development 9th International Forum: Giving Ourselves a Voice: on the World Trade Organisation in Guadalajara, Mexico, on 3-6 October 2002; related meeting included; World Trade Organisation investment Issue in Geneva on 18-21 March , 2003.
- United Nations Development Programme Caribbean Regional Millennium Development Goals Conference in Barbados, on 7-9 July, 2003.
- World Summit on the Information Society Latin America and Caribbean Regional Ministerial Preparatory Conference on 29-31 January, 2003.
- Colloquium on Population Policy, Development and Human Rights, Human Rights Commission / Ministry of Health and Family Welfare / United Nation Population Fund, in New Delhi, January 2003.
- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation –ISER –IFICH Training on Public Policies for Youth, on September, related meeting included; United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation Consultation on January 2003.
- United Nations General Assembly Special Session on Financing for Development in New York 27-29 October, 2003 related meeting included "Millennium Development Goals" in Uruguay on November 2003.
- World Trade Organisation 5th Ministering Meeting in Mexico on 10 – 14th, September, 2003.
- Special Session of the General Assembly on HIV/AIDS, and United Nations Development Programme, Human Development Report, Human Development Indicators, 2003.
- United Nations Commission on Human Security at Berlin Conference on Security: Putting Human Security at the top of the agenda, Berlin Germany 2003, related meetings included; United Nations Commission on the Status of Women Session in New York on March 3-24 2003, United Nations Commission on Human Rights in Geneva on March 2004; 49th Session of the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women in February 28-11 March 2005.
- 36th Commission on Population and Development Session on Education, Population and Development: in New York, on March 31-4 April 2003; related meeting included 38th Commission on Population and Development Resumed Session in New York in May 2003.
- Commission on the Status of Women High Level Roundtable on gaps and challenges in Measuring Progress for Implementation on the Beijing Declaration and Platform of Action, and Outcome of the 23rd United Nations General Assembly Special Session, in 1st March 2004; related meeting included; Commission on the Status of Women High Level Panel on the use of Statistics in New York on March 2004.
- Asia Pacific Preparatory Meeting for Beijing +10 Non Governmental Organisation Forum in Bangkok on 13-14 February 2004; related meetings included Africa Bejing+10 Regional Review in Addis -Ababa on 6-14 October 2004; Asia and Pacific Beijing +10 Regional Review in Bangkok.
- Latin America and the Caribbean / International Conference on Population and Development,10 year Review, Second Phase in Santiago Chile on March 10-13 2004;

related meetings included Latin America and the Caribbean / International Conference on Population and Development +10 Review, third Phase in San Juan, in June 2004;

Africa /International Conference on Population and Development, 10 year Meeting in Dakar Senegal on June 10-12, 2004.

- United Nations AIDS and World Health Organisation on AIDS epidemic update on December 2002; related meeting included United Nations AIDS /Wealth Health Organisation AIDS epidemic update on December, 2003.
- Linking Beijing+10 and the Millennium Summit+5 on December 2004; related meeting included Global Feminist Strategy Meeting for Beijing+10 at Rutgers University New Jersey, 4-8 December 2004.
- United Nations Research Institute for Social Development Conference "Gender Equality Striving For Justice in an Unequal World" in New York on March 7 2005.
- DAWN attended United Nations 30 years Celebration of the United Nations' effort to promote gender equality in New York on March 4th, 2005
- United Nations international Meeting of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States in Mauritus on 6-14 January 2005.
- Development Alternative with Women for a New Ear, Association of Women's Rights in Development, United Nations Development Fund for Women, Women's Environment and Development Organisation, Women's International Coalition for Economic Justice Panel on Beijing +10 and MDGs at the Secretariat New York on March 10, 2005.
- DAWN 20th Anniversary Celebration in Cape-Town, South Africa on 18- 20 October, 2004.
- United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and Pacific on Beijing+10 on September, 2004; related meeting included United Nations Commission on the Status of Women Special Session on Beijing+10 on March- April 2005.

3. Cooperation With United Nations bodies Specialised agencies:

- DAWN was invited by United Nations Development Programme to present a paper for the Caribbean Regional Millennium Development Goals Conference in Barbados on 7-9 July 2003.
- Contribution to the United Nations Expert Group Meeting on "Improving Public Service effectiveness" held by United Nations Commission on Social Development in Ireland on June, 2003.
- DAWN- South East Asia, International Gender and Trade Network- Asia good regional links with Economic and Social Commission for Asia and Pacific on gender Programme, United Nations Development Programme Regional and Philippines Programmes on gender, and with United Nations Development Fund for Women, 2003.
- DAWN is a member of the United Nations Development Programme Civil Society Committee which continued to work well and support some "Positive restructuring of UNDP"

- In collaboration with the Civil Society Caucus, DAWN is working to get recommendation to study the gender Impact of the Beijing Platform Of Action introduced at the Inter-regional PrepCom January 2002
- Invitation from Millennium Campaign and United Nations Development Fund for Women for a Non Governmental Organisation Delegate to the Consultative Strategy Meeting held in New York, December 1- 4, 2004, organized by the Millennium Campaign (for the Millennium Development Goals and United Nations Women's Fund for consultations with women's groups on strategies for Beijing +10 and Millennium Summit.
- Responded to invitation to speak at an Economic and Social Council Roundtable Discussion on Mainstream Gender Perspectives into Sectoral Policies and Studies in New York, on 6-7 July 2004.
- United Nations gave its full support for the Civil Society Forum in Mauritius, on January 6-14, 2005.

4. Other relevant activities:

Consultation and cooperation with Official of United Nations Secretariat:

- In April / May 2002 sent letters to the United Nations Secretary General Kofi Anan, United States President George Bush, and others asking for a halt to the Violence, development of a Multinational Peacekeeping Force, and resumption of negotiations between Israel Palestine, out of common humanity and a need for Peace;
- May 4th, 2002, asked the Holy See to use the United Nations General Assembly Special Session on children to demonstrate a serious concern about the Sexual Abuse and exploitation of children by Clergy.
- March 22, 2002 sent a letter of appreciation and support to Mary Robinson, United Nations High Commission for Human Rights.
- Supported for the global day of Protest against the Wealth Trade Organisation, September13, 2003.
- March 2004, sent a message of support for the Government of Brazil's resolution on Sexual Orientations at the United Nations Commission on Human Rights.
- Supported the United Nations to extend benefits to Same-Sex Partners.

ii. Presentation Of Papers:

- Gita Sen Presented: A Critical look at the Millennium Development Goals, at the United Nations Development Fund for Women Panel on "Progress of the World's Women 2003", Targets and Indicator in United Nations, New York, March 30-April 4, 2003.
- Putting Human Security at the top of the agenda" by Vivienne Taylor for the United Nations Commission on Human Security, at the Berlin Conference, in Berlin Germany, on October 2003.
- Note by Bene Madunagu Title: 'Reproductive Health and Defeminisation of Poverty at a Conference on reproductive Health in Amsterdam on November, 21 2003.
- Presentation by Gita Sen on "ICPD+10 years and Counting" to the United Nations Fund for Population Activities in New York, in May 2003.

- Bene Madunagu presented: "Women's Agency for Gender Justice: Experiences of African Women" in Geneva, January 25-26, 2002.

2. INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT ORGANISATIONS - IFTDO

(Special Consultative Status granted in 2002)

PART 1 Introduction

The International Federation of Training and Development Organisations (IFTDO) was founded in Geneva, Switzerland in 1972 in order to develop and maintain a worldwide network committed to identify, develop and transfer knowledge, skills and technology to enhance personal growth, human performance, productivity and sustainable development.

IFTDO is a diversified network of human resource management and development organizations linking human resource (HR) professionals in HR societies, corporations, universities, consultancies, government organizations and enterprises. Through its member organizations, it represents more than 500,000 human resource development (HRD) professionals in 50 countries

The organization is registered in the United Kingdom as Company Number 1829725 and the UK Charity Commission as Charity Number 326633. In the United States of America it is registered as a 501 (30) non-profit organization.

IFTDO Values, Mission and Goals:

The IFTDO Values are:

- **Quality:** - of IFTDO policies;

- of IFTDO products;
- of IFTDO Conferences.

- **Excellence** - of service to member organizations.
- **Support:** - through effective networks.
- **Professionalism:** - in all IFTDO activities.
- **Ethical Standards:** - in all IFTDO policies.

The IFTDO Vision is to be a unique and effective resource to the HRD profession working globally for the betterment of life.

IFTDO Goals: The IFTDO focus is on three key result areas:

- involvement of IFTDO members;
- increased global visibility of IFTDO;
- achievement and maintenance of financial stability.

IFTDO Mission: "To promote the concept of HRD as an effective organizational tool across all sectors of society, in order to increase personal and organizational effectiveness."

IFTDO aims to achieve this mission through the fulfilment of the following objectives:

- to develop a representative body that promotes the HRD profession internationally;
- to establish an international HRD network;
- to provide a forum for national HRD organizations to promote and exchange best HRD practice;
- to influence international issues and institutions on personal and organizational development issues;
- to assist member organizations to develop their capabilities as required;
- to develop the HRD profession to attain international recognition;
- to promote the concept of lifelong learning.

PART 2 Contribution of IFTDO to the work of the United Nations

(i) Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council

IFTDO has a representative, Mr. Richard A. Zeif, who is the Adviser to the Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States (OHRLLS). IFTDO is, therefore, represented at all briefings and important meetings in New York and elsewhere. Mr. Zeif has made, and will continue to make, many appearances on civil society programmes, where he speaks particularly about the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

Mr. Zeif also makes presentations on UN topics and matters of UN interest at annual IFTDO conferences. IFTDO member organizations are, therefore, kept up to date with UN developments and current issues.

IFTDO is a member of the Conference of NGOs (CONGO) and is active in CONGO meetings in the Geneva area. IFTDO is also an active member of the World Association of Non-Governmental Organizations (WANGO).

(ii) Cooperation with United Nations specialized agencies

The specialized agency most closely linked to the work of IFTDO is the International Labour Organization (ILO), based in Geneva, Switzerland. Three IFTDO representatives attend the annual International Labour Conference organized by the ILO and participate in the discussions relating to items of mutual interest (e.g. lifelong learning, employment, HRD and training). There is constant dialogue between ILO and IFTDO representatives, and specific areas of joint activity over the past four years have included:

- the undertaking of research into current best national HRD practices and the writing of HRD case studies. This work was fed into the tripartite committee process which culminated in the publication of the new (2005) ILO HRD Recommendation 192;

- the preparation of a proposal in 2006 for a major (US$20 million) project funded by the European Union for implementation by the ILO for the reform of the vocational education and training systems in Bangladesh;

- reviewing the impact and effectiveness of the ILO's Asian and Pacific Skill Development Programme (APSDEP) in 2004 and recommending future APSDEP strategy;

- the preparation of a US$3 million project proposal in 2003 for vocational training and employment generation in the Philippines and Pakistan – the ILO has since implemented the project which was funded by the United States Department of Labor (USDOL);

- the development - and assistance in the implementation - of a national HRD strategy and policy in 2002 for the Republic of Mauritius - the work was financed by the UNDP, and IFTDO carried out the work on behalf of the ILO;

- the preparation of case studies in 2002 on high performance work practices in successful organizations in Bahrain, Cyprus, South Africa, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States.

(iii) Initiatives undertaken in support of the Millennium Development Goals

Most of the IFTDO activities at national level are aimed at MDG 1 - the eradication of extreme poverty and hunger - through the establishment of skill development systems to provide all citizens with appropriate skills to make them employable and thus able to generate income. Most of the items listed in the previous section fall into this category.

In addition, in 2006 IFTDO launched a project designed to assist in sustaining development activities. The project is being implemented in conjunction with a worldwide network of universities; it will provide development change agents with skills enabling them to achieve sustainability in their development activities. Primarily, the project will contribute to MDG 1, but it is expected that there will be additional benefits relevant to other MDGs.

3. KOREA FREEDOM LEAGUE (KFL)

Special consultative status granted 2002

Introduction

Korea Freedom League (KFL) was established in 1954, which is an ideological organization, aiming to campaign for freedom, democracy, protection of peace on the regional level and has served since then as Korea's leading advocate for the promotion and development of freedom, democracy and peace.

Since our establishment, we have devoted ourselves to research & development, public relations and national campaigns for the promotion and development of free democracy and committed ourselves to a cooperative society through volunteer services on the Korean peninsula.

We have also made it our mission to inspire people to awareness of national security along with education and cultivation of democratic citizenship, which is indispensable to understand and practice the real value of freedom and democracy in line with this century's trend of reconciliation and coexistence. From this standpoint, we are actively participating in a humanitarian program for North Korea as well.

The KFL has set up overseas representative offices in South Africa (2002), the Philippines (2003), USA (2004) for international cooperation with other partner organizations. In addition to its global partnership, the KFL keeps its close relationship with domestic NGO which was granted general and special consultative status with the ECOSOC of the UN such as Good Neighbors Internationals, Korean Foundation for World Aid, Food for the Hungry International, etc.

Participation in the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and/or conferences and other United Nations meetings

(a) The President of the KFL including 2 staff members participated in the World Summit for Sustainable Development (WSSD) in South Africa from Aug. 22 to 31, 2002.
(b) The Vice President of the KFL participated in the 47th Session of the Committee on the Status of Woman from Mar 3 to 14, 2003 in New York, UN Headquarters.
(c) The manager for external cooperation department of the KFL participated in the Regional Staff Security Workshop organized by the UNHCR ESS eCenctre from Nov. 28 to Dec.3, 2004 in Pranburi, Thailand.
(d) Many staff members including President of the KFL participated in the 6th Global Forum on Reinventing Government from May 24 to 27, 2005 which was jointly organized by the United Nations and the Korean Government.
(e) The Representative of the UN participated in the UN General Assembly Hearings from June 23 to 24, 2005 in New York as Observer Attendees.

Cooperation with United Nations bodies and other special agencies

(a) In 2002, the KFL donated 30,000 plastic bags to the UNHCR for refugees in Kosovo, Afghanistan and Tanzania. The International Olympic Committee (IOC) and the UNHCR jointly set up the project, called " Giving is Winning" project, for refugees at the Athens Summer Olympic Games to collect surplus sports clothing from the 10,000 participating athletes and 6,000 officials and coaches living at the Olympic villages.
(b) The delegates of the KFL had a consultative meeting with Premier of the Kingdom of Cambodia for Sustainable Tourism in Cambodia in cooperation with Sustainable Tourism for Eliminating Poverty (ST-EP) Foundation of World Tourism Organization (WTO) June 29 to July 4, 2005 in Cambodia.

4. PARLIAMENTARIANS FOR GLOBAL ACTION (PGA)

General Consultative Status granted in 1998

Part I: Introductory statement As a dynamic network of over 1300 legislators from 114 elected parliaments, Parliamentarians for Global Action (PGA) was established in 1978-1979 in Washington, D.C. by legislators from Canada, France, Japan, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America to bring into force an international treaty against nuclear testing and to support the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons by working closely with the United Nations multilateral system.

PGA's vision is to create a rules-based international order for a more equitable, safe and democratic world, which is in line with the United Nations' Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). PGA informs, convenes, and mobilizes parliamentarians in support of the MDGs through its work in population, development, peace, and international law. PGA is the only global parliamentary network with headquarters in New York two blocks from the United Nations. Since 1997, an ex-officio United Nations Committee of Permanent Representatives to the United Nations and senior United Nations officials have helped guide the work of the organization. The Committee was chaired by the Permanent Representative of Sweden from 2002-2004, followed by the Permanent Representative of the Republic of the Philippines.

During 2002-2005, PGA gained members from the Republic of Azerbaijan, the Kingdom of Bahrain, the Republic of Cameroon, the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), El Salvador, The Gambia, Georgia, the Republic of Lithuania, Luxembourg, Nicaragua, the Republic of Seychelles and the Republic of Sierra Leone.

Part II: Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

i) Participation in the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and/or conferences and other United Nations meetings:

Each year, PGA members attend the United Nations General Assembly as part of their national delegations. PGA organizes informal briefings for members at the United Nations Headquarters annually from October to November on all issues on the General Assembly agenda. In addition, parallel parliamentary conferences support the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies. Examples:

1. World Summit on Sustainable Development, 26 August to 4 September 2002, Johannesburg, the Republic of South Africa. PGA brought a global delegation of 138 to PGA's Parliamentary Workshop on Clean Air and Clean Water on 29-30 August 2002 with support from the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), South African Ministries of Health, Water Affairs and Forestry and technical assistance from the United National Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and World Bank.

2. PGA has jointly organized parliamentary workshops with UNFPA to implement the International Conference on Population and Development Programme of Action (ICPD PoA), examples 21-22 November 2002, Ottawa, Canada; 16-18 October 2003, Brussels, Belgium, 18-19 October 2004, Strasbourg, France, 11-17 December 2004, Bangkok, Thailand and 17 October 2005 in Tokyo, Japan.

PGA's work on Peace and Democracy and International Law and Human Rights is undertaken within the framework of the MDGs with the established premise that there is an inextricable linkage between improved arms control, the fight against impunity and the eradication of poverty and enhanced development. Examples:

1. Second Biennial Meeting of States to Consider the Implementation of the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All its Aspects, 11-15 July 2005, United Nations Headquarters, New York. PGA members participated in the official proceedings under a project launched with UNDP and advocated for national compliance with the United Nations Program of Action.

2. Preparatory Commission for the International Criminal Court, 8-19 April 2002 and 1-2 July 2002, United Nations Headquarters, New York. PGA's delegation attended and advocated for the adoption of the Rules of Procedures and Evidence and the Elements of Crimes in accordance with the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court.

3. High level Parliamentary delegations to I and II Assembly of States Parties (ASP) to the International Criminal Court, 3-10 September 2002 and 8-12 September 2003, United Nations Headquarters, New York. On 9 September 2002, PGA's oral statement to the ASP was delivered by a delegate from the House of Commons, Canada. The statement underscored the responsibility of legislators had undertaken in the fight against impunity.

ii) Activities in cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies in the field and/or at Headquarters

1. Parliamentary Seminar on Human Trafficking, 24-25 February 2004, Abuja, Nigeria in collaboration with the governments of Denmark, the Kingdom of the Netherlands, Nigeria, Sweden, the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), the International Organization for Migration (IOM), UNDP and the United Nations Office of Drug and Crime Prevention.

2. Sub-Regional Parliamentary Seminar on HIV/AIDS for South Asia, 14-15 January 2005, Islamabad, Pakistan, supported by the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), the World Health Organization (WHO), UNFPA, and UNDP.

3. Regional Seminars on Strengthening United Nations Peace Operations and the Brahimi Report: International Parliamentary Input, 21-22 January 2002, Accra, Ghana; 27-28 February 2002 in Cairo, the Arab Republic of Egypt; and 2-3 March 2002 in New Delhi, India followed by a briefing to members of the Security Council, G-77 and United Nations Departments of Political Affairs (DPA) and Peace-Keeping Operations (DPKO) senior staff, 24 May 2002.

4. PGA's placed special emphasis on the work of the Security Council, on conflict-resolution, conflict-management and conflict-prevention efforts in Africa, working closely with the governments of Canada, Denmark, Jamaica, the Netherlands, the United Republic of Tanzania and Sweden as well as UNDP and the Special Representatives of the Secretary-General in Cote d'Ivoire, Sierra Leone and the Republic Zimbabwe. This was effected through (i) regional parliamentary seminars on peace-building; example: 16-18 February 2002, Sub-Regional Parliamentary Seminar on Immigration, Naturalization and Integration in West Africa, in Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire; and

(ii) Consultative Missions; examples: Sierra Leone, 24-28 February 2003; Côte d'Ivoire, 8-11 May 2003; and Zimbabwe, 4-8 May 2003.

Results were presented in national parliaments; example: PGA's mission tabled the Linas Marcoussis Agreement for deliberations in the National Assembly of Cote d'Ivoire; and Multiparty Parliamentary Dialogue between Zimbabwean and United Kingdom legislators was held on 9 September 2004 in the United Kingdom House of Commons in London, United Kingdom. The results were also presented at the United Nations in an Arria's formula meeting in March 2002 on the imminent conflict in Cote d'Ivoire; briefings for key Security Council members in 2003 on the post-conflict role of parliament in implementing the Peace Accord.

5. Drafting session of experts on the Role of Legislators and the Legislative Process in Strengthening the Rule of Law in Conflict Situations, 14 April 2004, PGA Headquarters, New York with De Paul University and the Permanent Mission of the Republic of the Philippines, with essential elements of the outcome document reflected in the pivotal United Nations Secretary General's Report (S/2004/616, 3 August 2004).

6. PGA held regional workshops on The Rule of Law and the International Criminal Court in Cairo, Egypt, 9-10 February 2005, Moscow, Russian Federation, 10-11 February 2003, Brasilia, Brazil 25-26 March 2004, to promote dialogue on international human rights treaties.

iii) Initiatives undertaken in support of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

MDG Goal 5. Improve maternal health. PGA actions:

- PGA's delegations have shaped the goals of and implemented the ICPD Programme of Action, through national projects in West Africa and South Asia.

MDG Goal 6. Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases. PGA actions:

- PGA's South Asian seminar series (2005-2008) on HIV/AIDS with the support of UNFPA, UNDP, WHO and the governments of Australia, Bangladesh, Norway, Pakistan, Switzerland, Sri Lanka and the United Kingdom.

MDG Goal 7. Ensure Environmental Sustainability. PGA Actions:

- PGA's Parliamentary Workshop on Clean Air and Clean Water on 29-30 August 2002 at the World Summit for Sustainable Development followed by Water Management Dialogues among Azeri, Armenian, Greek and Turkish legislators (2001-2003).

5. WORLD ORGANIZATION OF THE SCOUT MOVEMENT

General Category I Consultative Status since 1998

Part I. Introduction

The Scout Movement is the largest youth organization worldwide, with over 30 million members living in 216 countries and territories. This Movement, which represents young people from six to thirty years old, has 155 recognized National Scout Organizations. The mission of Scouting is to contribute to the development of young people in achieving their full physical, intellectual, social and spiritual potential as individuals, as responsible citizens and as members of their local, national and international communities. Through self-education under the guidance of trained volunteer adult leaders, an individual learns to be responsible and capable of operating in multicultural groups. The areas of activity of the Scout Movement include education, youth, children, development, disabled persons, environment, health, human rights and labour.

During the period of 2002-2005, organizations in the following countries have become affiliated with the Scout Movement: Cape Verde, Ethiopia, Seychelles, Russia, Namibia, Albania, Guinea and Malawi.

PART II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations:

i) Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) and its subsidiary bodies and/or major conferences and other UN meetings

1. "World Food Summit: 5 Years Later." 10-13 June 2002, Rome, Italy. WOSM's representative to the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) was responsible for the organization and implementation of the FAO Youth Forum for the World Food Summit. The forum continues as a working group
2. United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) "Governing Council Meeting, 22nd Session." 3-7 February 2003, Nairobi, Africa. The Africa Scout Regional Office participated in the NGO Forum and collaborated to produce environmental educational material with UNEP.
3. "Commission for Social Development: 41st Session." 10-21 February 2003, New York, United States. WOSM highlighted the need for national youth policies in a joint statement with other main youth NGOs. WOSM also participated in the preparation meeting of youth NGOs on the Secretary-General's World Youth Report
4. "Commission for Sustainable Development (CSD-11)." 28 April- 9 May 2003 New York, United States. Representative sent by WOSM.
5. ILO "Youth Employment 2nd High Level Panel Meeting." 30 June to 1 July 2003, Geneva, Switzerland. WOSM was involved in conceiving a "youth panel" of main global youth organizations that brought the youth perspective to the attention of Mr. Annan and the other members of the High Level Panel. Representative sent by WOSM
6. United Nations General Assembly, 3rd Committee (youth item). 17 November 2003, New York, United States. WOSM was central in the efforts of main youth organizations and youth delegates to reach an ambitious youth resolution, which was subsequently adopted by the General Assembly.

7. United Nations Joint Program on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) "Pan African Youth Forum on AIDS: A Matter of Education." 22-26 March 2004, Dakar, Senegal. WOSM one of the organizers in partnership with the Alliance of Youth CEOs. Participation of WOSM representatives from different African countries.
8. FAO "International Alliance Against Hunger." 20-23 September 2004, Rome, Italy. WOSM representative was a delegate of the Ad-Hoc working group and was involved in planning a strategy for IAAH.

ii) Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies in the field and/or at Headquarters:

2002

- United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) Child Refugees, all Arab countries - Scouts organized activities and workshops to raise awareness of taking care of child refugees. A magazine, in conjunction with UNHCR, was issued. Ended in 2002.
- UNICEF "Providing Drinkable Water and Sanitary Latrines." Egypt and Sudan. Since 1987, Scouts trained to educate local families on healthy behavior and habits. As of 2002, 6,500 families were made aware of health behavior and 200 sanitary units were provided and installed in houses.
- "Help Children Grow" Egypt, Morocco. This ongoing health promotion program from 1987, which is supported by WHO and UNICEF, Scouts contribute to the awareness on the importance of child health and developing skills in medicine, dentistry and nursing. Rover Scouts from the faculties of medicine trained in the fields of child growth, vaccination, dehydration treatment and nutrition. As at 2002, social services had been provided for 25,364 families.
- "Child Vaccination Project." Egypt, Morocco, Libya, Yemen and Sudan. An ongoing program since 1987. As at 2002, Scouts, with the help of UNICEF, had opened 23 vaccination centers.
- "Vaccinating Pregnant Mothers." Egypt, Morocco, Libya, Yemen and Sudan. This ongoing program started at 1987 with UNICEF. As at 2002, it has opened 19 centers for pregnant women to receive vaccines.

2003

- International Telecommunication Union (ITU) "World Summit in Information Technology." 10-12 December 2003, Geneva, Switzerland. Active participation by WOSM representatives in the Young Caucus of the Civil Society Bureau.
- ILO, UNESCO "Workshop for the Elimination of Child Labor." 20-25 June 2003, Cairo, Egypt. Arab Scout Region organized the workshop, which taught the participants to play a more effective role to eliminate child labor and enable youth to cope with society.
- "Global Development Village Inauguration." 20th World Scout Jamboree, 29 December 2002, Sattahip, Thailand. Director General of UNESCO inaugurated Global Development Village.
- "Global Development Village." 20th World Scout Jamboree, 29 December 2002- 8 January 2003, Sattahip, Thailand. Series of workshops and activities geared toward informing young people of global issues. Workshops hosted by various UN agencies. UNEP, "Culture of Peace", "Non Violent Resolution", "Passage Rites', "AIDS: Stigma and Discrimination" and "Communication"; ILO, "Child Trafficking" and "Child Labor"; UNEP, "Environmental

Awareness"; World Food Program (WFP), "Fighting World Hunger"; UNDCP, "Drug Awareness"; UNICEF, "Children's Rights"; UNAIDS, "Discrimination and Stigma of People affected by HIV/AIDS." UNFPA also provided a stand on health information and AIDS prevention.

2004

- United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN-DESA) "Workshop on Global Youth Media Culture." 28-29 April 2004, New York, United States. WOSM sent two representatives.
- ILO "Youth Consultative Group." 27-29 September, New York, United States. Participation by WOSM to create a strategy for the Youth Employment Network (YEN) and Youth Consultative Group to work together.
- UNESCO "Forum of the Cultures at the World Youth Festival." 8-14 August 2004, Barcelona, Spain. WOSM was a member of the International Preparatory Committee.
- UNEP Memorandum of Understanding (MoU). 7 July 2004, Nairobi. Secretary General of WOSM and Executive Director of UNEP signed this document which allows greater cooperation between WOSM and UNEP.
- World Bank "Children and Youth" Consultation. 9 January 2004, Paris, France. WOSM and World Bank worked together to draft the policy document, "Investing in Children and Youth-A Strategy to Fight Poverty, Reduce Inequality and Promoting Human Development."
- ILO Memorandum of Understanding (MoU). 9 December 2004, Geneva, Switzerland. Deputy Secretary General of WOSM and the Director of ILO signed this document allowing greater cooperation between the two agencies in the areas of cooperation in the areas of social justice, human rights, the social dimension of globalization and child labor.

2005

- UNICEF Memorandum on Understanding (MoU). 8 April 2005, Geneva, Switzerland. Executive Director of UNICEF and Secretary General of WOSM created a way to institutionalize partnerships and collaborate on projects by signing the MoU.
- United Nations Millennium Campaign Memorandum on Understanding (MoU). 22 April 2005, Rome, Italy. Coordinator of the United Nations Millennium Campaign and Secretary General of WOSM signed the MoU, allowing collaboration of future projects.